

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1937

NO. 4



A GLANCE AT OUR LETTERS

TOTAL DISABILITY BENEFIT GONE FOREVER

"My husband was severely injured, and will not be able to work for quite a while. . . . If there is any disability allowance in his case I would appreciate it very much if you will let me know."

Our Answer: "The master group policy was lapsed. The certificate-holders were notified of their rights to convert to an individual policy, but Mr. ----- did not exercise the option to convert and therefore all his rights ceased at the time the policy was lapsed."

BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE INQUIRY

"Mrs. ----- is receiving an allowance from this Board. Kindly advise what provision is made for disability (in her husband's insurance)."

Our Answer: "Mr. ----- is insured, but there is no disability clause."

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Two boys overturn in a canoe. One clings to canoe and is saved. Our policyholder attempts to swim ashore but is drowned.

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A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

"Will you allow me to express my appreciation of the manner in which the claim of protection on my husband, -----, was handled. Your courtesy and promptness will be remembered."

All these incidents show the importance of life insurance in our daily lives.

So, hold fast to the life insurance you have, and increase it whenever possible.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

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President.....JULIA O'CONNOR
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

Secretary.....MARY BRADY
5 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass.

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Magazine Chat

The editor who addresses himself to the job of writing an intimate column month by month becomes conscious of the rapidly passing years. From the first of one month to the first of the next is but a breath, so to speak, as the hungry pages wait for type and the presses demand their fare. He comes to note, too, how short 12 months are, and in turn how brief is a year.

The years become just a collection of monthly Journals. They telescope themselves into one another and after a while it is impossible for him to remember whether such and such an article appeared in 1928 or 1930, or possibly back in 1924. The days are made up of cover designs and half-tones. His job haunts him. He cannot escape it.

Perhaps, too, he learns to know what is meant by the historical sense. He knows there has been a past; there is a present; and there is going to be a future. Most men, he finds, live only in the present. They do not know that the past has impinged upon many people with the insistency of the present and still drives into their minds like the present. They do not seem to understand that much can be explained about men and the turbulency of events by the historical method. If men understood this, they would get a dynamic rather than a static view of life.

The very term "labor movement" implies dynamics. It is a movement. It is not an institution, because institutions are inclined to become set and fixed and resistant of change. But the labor movement is supposed to be a flowing effort to achieve a greater degree of the better life, and more of social justice.

The editor of a monthly periodical must pay the price of his job. Like all other jobholders, he is the prey of the changing seasons and the flight of time, but he has a chance, too, to watch from his window the changing scene and the onward thrust of human life.



Keyboards such as this send winged words through air channels reaching into every home of the nation.





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Will Octopus Get Radio Industry?

ONE day in February a Congressman rose in his seat in the House of Representatives and made a 17-minute speech. There is nothing especially significant about this, Congressmen are always rising in their seats in February and in other months making speeches. But this speech caused a flurry in the House of Representatives because it came from a conservative Congressman and because it called attention to a trend in the radio field—a trend toward monopoly of the air. The Congressman was Congressman Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts. He is regarded as a conservative Congressman. This fact made his remarks more significant. Mr. Wigglesworth said:

"Mr. Chairman, about a year ago I called the attention of the House to a situation apparently prevailing in the radio field, and to the part played by the Federal Communications Commission in this connection. I urged at the time that a thoroughgoing investigation be made of the entire situation.

"I rise at this time to renew that recommendation, in the light of evidence recently submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by the Communications Commission. I do so because, if I interpret the evidence correctly, there is, I think, a situation that merits serious consideration on the part of every member on both sides of the aisle.

"I think it was General Weaver, Mr. Chairman, who half a century ago, in making a colorful campaign for the Presidency of the United States on the Populist ticket, proclaimed throughout the country that unless something was done about monopolies we should one day have a corporation chartered to control our air supply and pipe it to the consumers at so much per gallon.

VIRTUAL MONOPOLY IN SIGHT

"The prediction at the time, no doubt, seemed somewhat extreme. I submit, however, that the testimony given your committee by the Federal Communications Commission indicates that today we are in sight of a virtual monopoly by the big broadcasting companies of the nation, with all the possibilities with which we have been familiar in the past in other fields, for the capitalization of that monopoly into earnings and profits, to the detriment of the American people.

"I further submit that the evidence indicates, in the absence of further explanation, that the Federal Communications Commission has failed to exercise the

Disconcerting trend toward monopoly brings caustic comment in Congress. Freedom of speech may be menaced.

regulatory functions contemplated in this connection by the Federal Communications Act.

"Under the Communications Act, as you appreciate, Congress undertook specifically to provide against the evils of monopoly. The Act provided that no license should be issued for more than three years. As a matter of policy, that period, as you know, has been reduced to six months. Every licensee is required to apply for renewal every six months. Renewal is authorized by law only if proved to be in the public interest.

"I call your attention particularly to sections 301 and 310 (b) of the Act. Under section 301, the Act specifically sets forth its purpose, among other things—

"To maintain the control of the United States over all channels of interstate and foreign radio transmission, and to provide for the use of such channels, but not the ownership thereof, by persons for limited periods of time, under licenses granted by federal authority."

"Under section 310 (b), it is provided that—

"The station license acquired, the frequencies used by the licensee, and the rights therein granted shall not be transferred, assigned, or in any manner voluntarily disposed of * * * unless the commission shall, after securing full information, decide that said transfer is in the public interest and shall give its consent in writing."

"It is perfectly clear, I think, that the Congress intended in this manner to guard against the evils of monopoly, as well as those inherent in trafficking in federal licenses. Nevertheless, the record indicates that under policies pursued by the Communications Commission virtual monopoly is at hand, the renewal of licenses has become largely a perfunctory matter, and the transfer of licenses has been approved upon terms which, in the absence of further explanation, appear, to say the least, to be without justification.

"The Big Three broadcasting companies, Columbia, National, and Mutual, have acquired so many broadcasting sta-

tions and licenses that today it appears that, to all intents and purposes, they control all of the 40 clear-channel franchises in the country as well as other highly desirable franchises and stations.

"How nearly complete the control must be is suggested by a recent statement by a former member of the Radio Commission to the effect that the Big Three use in their stations some 97 per cent of all the full time night broadcasting power authorized by the Communications Commission. I understand, moreover, that no independent full-time station is licensed to operate at night with a power of more than 1,000 watts in contrast to the 165 or more stations controlled or operated by the Big Three, many of which are said to have power of 50,000 watts, one of them having 500,000 watts.

"Monopoly is always dangerous. Monopoly of the air—a great medium for public expression—is particularly dangerous. Monopoly in this instance appears to have been facilitated by the virtual assurance of the continued renewal of federal licenses permitting the capitalizing of presumptive franchise rights just as long-term franchise rights were capitalized in other fields in days gone by.

"The record indicates not only that the renewal of licenses has become largely a formality, it indicates also that the commission has approved the transfer of licenses on terms which appear to be contrary to the public interest and to the intent of the law.

PRICES OUT OF LINE

"Let me call your attention to tables furnished by the commission purporting to show a record of all transfers and leases of licenses approved by the commission since its organization. You will find these tables on pages 370, 376 and 1038 of the committee hearings. Instance after instance appears where the commission has given its approval to the transfer of a licensed broadcasting station for a consideration far in excess of the replacement cost of the station transferred. Other instances will be found where approval has been given to a transfer in the form of a lease for periods in excess of the original license. Time will not permit detailed analysis. Among other approved sales, however, you will find the following, the replacement value of the station transferred being given in each instance in the first column and consideration paid for the station in the second column:

"Replacement value:	Consideration paid
\$217,000	\$1,250,000
13,500	28,500
14,000	65,000
65,000	110,000
14,000	50,000
75,000	170,000
20,000	80,000
29,000	60,000
17,000	105,000
29,000	91,000
58,000	104,000
85,000	239,000
8,000	27,000

"You will also find among the leases referred to a lease of a station with a replacement value of less than \$500,000 for an annual rental of \$219,000 for a period of seven years; a lease for a period of 10 years with an option of renewal for another 10 years; and in still another instance a lease of a station apparently for a period of 99 years. I am advised that the lessor in certain instances obtains under the terms of the lease not only a fixed rental but also a substantial percentage of the profits realized by the lessee.

"Mr. Chairman, if the Federal Communications Commission is in position to justify these transactions, I hope it will do so. I know that it is unnecessary to emphasize the dangers inherent in trafficking in federal licenses. The practice opens the door to all the scandals which we have known in the past in other fields.

"It opens up the door to scandals which the Communications Act was intended to eliminate. In the absence of further explanation it is difficult to believe that transfers approved by the commission have been in the public interest and within the terms of the Communications Act.

"The testimony of the commission appears in the hearings before your committee. I call particular attention to the testimony beginning at page 367. I think it is fair to state that the testimony of those appearing before your committee referred to clearly indicates either a complete ignorance of facts which should have been within their knowledge or a desire to withhold those facts from your committee. As a matter of fact, the information embodied in the last table furnished, appearing at page 1038, is far from complete. There is reason to believe that a further scanning of the records of the commission either by the commission itself or by your committee would be helpful in furnishing additional light.

"Mr. Chairman, the very existence of this industry depends upon the grant of a federal franchise. Under existing policy this franchise is granted as a gratuity. Not a cent is paid by the licensee. The return to the industry as a result of the franchise has been enormous. I have seen the annual income for the past year estimated as amounting to over \$100,000,000. In my judgment, the industry can and should, through license fees or otherwise, make a real contribution to the Federal Treasury.

"A thoroughgoing investigation would serve to furnish the country with infor-

mation as to the extent and effects of the monopoly. It would also determine whether the Communications Commission has or has not performed its duties under the Federal Communications Act. It would also serve to determine the charge which may fairly be imposed on the members of the broadcasting industry in return for the franchise granted as a gratuity, which, of course, belongs to the entire American people."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH JEOPARDIZED

American citizens fear monopoly of the air primarily because they have come to regard radio as a new fourth estate, a new buttress against controlled opinion. There is little doubt that the radio forum has offset the canned opinions of the kept press. One speech over a national hook-up of the President of the United States goes a long way toward disintegrating the blanket of opinion fastened down over the country by chains of newspapers owned and operated by big businessmen. The small local station has played a part in this renaissance of real public opinion. The local station has become a local forum and all shades of opinion are allowed to reach the ears of citizens via the air. It is the gobbling up of the small station by big syndicates that presents the threat. How this is done and at what enormous prices is dramatically revealed by a recent report of an examiner for the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. He is Judge P. W. Seward, of Texas, and he passed on an application of the radio station WOAI at San Antonio, Texas, to sell itself to the Columbia Broadcasting Company. The real value of this station is placed at about \$141,000, yet the Columbia Broadcasting Company appeared willing to pay \$1,384,000 for this station. The statement of the examiner in this case is most revealing:

"In considering whether Mr. Halff may sell his radio facilities in the manner disclosed by the record, it must be remembered that after enjoying the privileges of a government gratuity for 12 years, after reaping immense profits and establishing a fortune therefrom, he now requests the government to approve the sale of the gratuity at the enormous figure of about \$800,000 above the book value, thereby proposing further a capitalization of the gratuity and charge on the future use of the frequency involved. Mr. Halff testified that in addition to transferring to the Columbia Broadcasting System the properties used in connection with the operation of radio station WOAI, which are appraised at \$141,053.34, he considered that he had sold something that had a value of \$684,000, the difference between the appraised value of the properties and the purchase price of the station. He further testified that he did not consider this difference 'good will.' He did not state what the 'something' was which he valued and which he was selling for nearly \$700,000 above the appraised value. Referring to the brief filed by him, at pages 44-5, the following appears:

"The difference of the radio business

from other businesses is that the broadcast business is conducted under license from the government at present on the basis of a six months period in practice, and the maximum period of three years under the law. Without such license there is no business to sell, and even the tangible assets have only a second-hand, and to some extent only junk value. The buyer necessarily purchases a going business, an indispensable part of which is a license. Indeed, it is the only thing that cannot be replaced. In buying and paying for the business with the commission's approval, he necessarily and automatically buys and pays for the license, and * * * any other view of the transaction is naive and not in accordance with the realities of the situation.'

"Mr. Halff may divest himself, by transferring his stock, of the two elements of 'ownership' in a license to operate a radio broadcast station which he is permitted by law to enjoy—the possession and the right of possession—but when he attempts to sell the 'something' which he values at nearly \$700,000, he is exercising domination over the third element of ownership—the right of property—which he does not possess.

"The evidence shows that Columbia in the purchase of radio stations considers that they are paying book value for the physical properties, and that the additional sum between the book value and the purchase price is considered by it as 'good will.' This appears to be the same as the 'something' referred to by Mr. Halff, which is the license and the use of a radio frequency. * * *

"To permit transferor to attach 'going value' to his radio facilities in this case would be to permit him 'to escape the just exercise of the regulatory power' vested in this commission by Section 301 of the Act which sets up an absolute bar to the sale of radio facilities.

"In further consideration of the meaning of 'going value,' the following excerpt from a court decision is offered:

"* * * In short, when 'going concern' is stripped of its involvement and obscurity, its attractive names and titles, it presents itself on the one hand when the past records of the utility have been profitable as nothing more than good will which the courts have always refused to allow * * *.' (272 Fed. 147, 161.)

"In order to ascertain if the 'something' which Mr. Halff values and is attempting to sell for nearly \$700,000, might be termed 'good will' (although he denied that he considered it good will) and if it may be sold under that term, the following excerpt from a court decision is offered:

"* * * Trade-mark, name, or sign of business is auxiliary to, and an inseparable part of 'good will' of possessor * * *.' (289 P. 668-671)

"In the instant case the license, call letters and frequency take the place of trade-mark, name and sign of business and are an inseparable part of the business of Radio Station WOAI. Since the licensee is prohibited by statute from owning a license, call letters, frequency

(Continued on page 187)

Fordham Goal: To Revive Electric "Dead"

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM T. McNIFF, Department of Physics, Fordham University

THIS article represents a brief summary of some research work that has been carried on for the past two years at Fordham University by Prof. William T. McNiff of the department of physics, and Prof. Leonard J. Piccoli of the pharmacy department, relative to the possibility of reinstating respiratory and cardiac activity in animal victims, apparently dead of an electric shock, by the application of an electric counter-shock of 60 cycle alternating current. Although animals have been used in the experimental work, it is hoped that the method will prove applicable to human victims of industrial electrocution.

It is said by the medical fraternity that most deaths resulting from low voltage electric shocks are attributable to the development of a condition wherein the heart muscle fibers are working but are not coordinated in the steady rhythm necessary to produce circulation of the blood—a condition known to medicine as ventricular fibrillation.

Our experiments show conclusively that by sending a 60 cycle alternating current through the heart that is fibrillating, the useless twitching of single muscle fibers can oftentimes be definitely overcome and all fibers can be made to contract together in a beat strong enough to pump the blood out into the body.

In our experimental work alternating and direct current circuits of various voltage were used to induce a condition of apparent death or what might be more technically described as clinical death, that is, the apparent cessation of cardiac activity and respiratory functioning, in the animals. It was observed that a counter-shock of 60 cycle alternating current, applied for a very short time, proved effective in reviving 40 out of 60 animals employed in the work. In applying the electrical counter-shock of 60 cycles A.C. one electrode was placed on the back of the animal and one on the chest (both near the heart area).

ANIMALS REVIVED AFTER PERIOD

Several of the animals were shocked into a state of apparent death and then subsequently revived on at least two occasions, one week apart. One animal was successfully revived three times, that is, shocked to apparent death and then revived through the counter-shock method, in separate experiments conducted over a period of three weeks.

The position of the electrodes of the shock-inducing units proved a very important factor. Damage to the animal was most severe when one electrode was attached to the dorsal surface of the skull and the other to the tail, or when the electrodes were attached to the two forelegs. In the former case, most of the animals failed to survive the shocks, due probably to the damage in the brain area. We conclude, therefore, that the method of counter-shock would be absolutely in-

Experimental revival after electrocution strikes a new note of hope for hundreds of thousands of electrical workers.

effectual in reviving any victim of electric shock resulting from legal electrocution (the electric chair).

In legal electrocution one electrode is attached to the base of the brain and one to the calf of the leg, the net result being that a deadly current causes death by paralysis and destruction of the brain. Furthermore, the resulting body temperature in any case of legal electrocution becomes so high, more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, that the re-establishment of the blood circulation is rendered impossible, hence death is inevitable. In legal electrocution approximately one-third of the total electrical energy sent into the victim's body is dissipated in the brain, but no sensation of pain is ever experienced. This is explained by the fact that unconsciousness takes place in one-two hundred fortieth part of a second, and the human nervous system requires a longer interval to record the sensation of pain. Moreover, medical authorities have conducted experiments during electrocutions at Sing Sing Prison and their findings, as determined by oscillographs and electro-cardiograms, show conclusively that a deadly current of one ampere acts in 1/720 of a second and that the heart action is most certainly stopped.

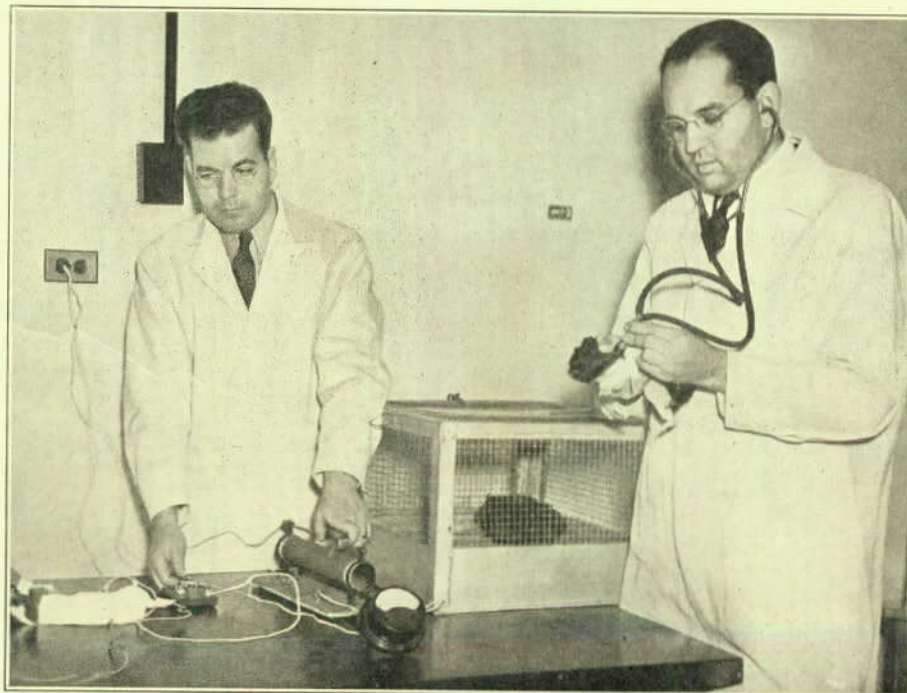
HOPE IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS

Although, as has been admitted, the counter-shock method would be of no value in any case of legal electrocution, it is possible that it might prove very effective in those cases of industrial electrocution wherein the victim has not been shocked through the head, and it so happens that in most industrial accidents the victim is not shocked through the head, the records, as a rule, showing arm, leg and body shocks. The experiments with animals show, however, that the method of counter-shock is applicable providing not more than four minutes elapse between the time the animal is pronounced electrically dead and moment the counter-shock apparatus is applied.

At one time in the work six guinea pigs were selected and inoculated with tuberculous serum, and one week later all six were subjected to electric shock until apparently dead (clinical death). Amazingly enough, five were revived by the counter-shock method. By contrast, several were shocked and revived and were then inoculated with tuberculous serum. All died within periods ranging from five to 10 days.

Several guinea pigs used as a control group were not given any electrical shock, but were inoculated with tuberculous sputum. They developed a tubercular condition which proved fatal in about three weeks. Administering a shock prior to the inoculation appears, therefore to be instrumental in bringing death to the guinea pigs from tuberculosis in from one-sixth to one-third of the normal time. It seems, moreover, that animals which

(Continued on page 184)



These savants make a great discovery in the field of electricity—a discovery giving protection to workers.

Depression Halved Our National Income

NOW at last the effect of the current depression upon the business of the nation at large has been measured—at least the effect for the first six years of it has been measured. A few weeks ago there came off the press in Washington, D. C., a little booklet (of 300-odd pages) entitled, "National Income in the United States, 1929-35." Crammed full of statistical tables and charts, it tells the story of how our national income nosedived from a high point of 81 billions of dollars in 1929 to a low of 39½ billions, only three short years later, in 1932.

This report on national income is the result of a study undertaken in the division of economic research of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is a branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

The investigation reveals that about one-third of the precipitate, 51 per cent drop in the amount of our annual national income, had been recovered by the end of 1935. National income in that year stood at 53 billion dollars. Nineteen hundred and thirty-six, we all know, saw this figure pushed to a considerably higher level, while 1937 bids fair to exceed the gains of any other year since the depths of the depression was passed.

National income, as defined in the present study, represents the aggregate value of all the commodities and services produced in a given year by all the people of the country, after proper deductions have been made to allow for the value of raw materials used up and for the depreciation of capital equipment incidental to the production of those goods and services.

One of the first things noticed in a quick glance through the report is that in every year since 1929 the value of the national income produced has fallen below the total amount paid out, throughout the nation, as compensation to the individuals involved in producing that income—whether the services of the individuals represented labor, management or simply the furnishing of land or capital.

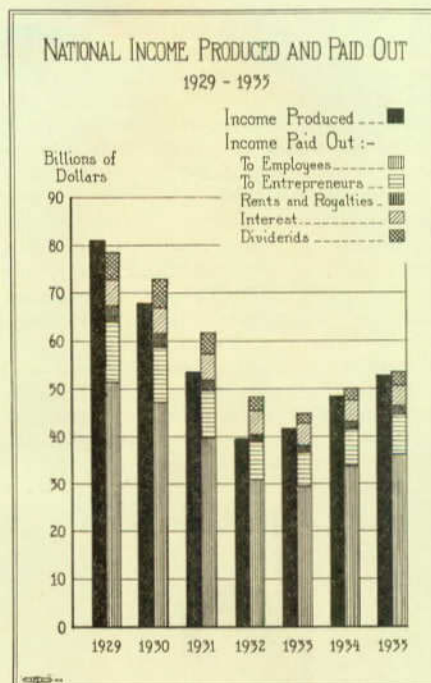
By 1935, however, the excess of "income paid out" over "income produced," as the terms are used in this study, was relatively slight, amounting to only a little over 1 per cent of the total. This appears to be real progress, for in 1932 the sum which the nation as a whole expended for the combined economic services of its labor and its capital outran the value of the income which was produced by 22 per cent.

National Income Produced and Paid Out

Year	Income Produced (In billions of dollars)	Income Paid Out (In billions of dollars)	Difference (In billions of dollars)
1929.....	81.0	78.6	+2.4
1930.....	67.9	72.9	-5.0
1931.....	53.6	61.7	-8.1
1932.....	39.5	48.3	-8.8
1933.....	41.7	44.9	-3.2
1934.....	48.4	50.2	-1.8
1935.....	53.0	53.6	-.6

Department of Commerce now measures awful effects of mismanagement of national economy. Income nosedives in three short years. Wage earners' yearly income off.

The difference between "income produced" and "income paid out," as reported here, does not correspond exactly to the usual conception of "net income" or "net loss" because it represents the extent to which national income either exceeded or was exceeded by national outgo; after all dividends were paid and self-compensation had been withdrawn from industry by the entrepreneurs who undertook our various business enterprises.



Positive differences, as used here, indicate the ultimate surplus after the close of all business transactions for the year, while negative differences represent the degree to which business was forced either to draw upon past accumulations of surplus or else to go out and borrow funds with which to carry on their activities. Although national income was again practically meeting national outgo by the end of 1935, it will be many years before the debts undertaken since the crash in 1929 will be paid off and the effects of the depression forgotten.

Now let us look at the way in which the expenditure of our national income throughout this period was divided among the four major classes of its recipients: Employees, entrepreneurs, property owners and the furnishing of capital.

Distribution of National Income Paid Out

Year	Total Compensation of Employees* (In billions of dollars)	Withdrawals by Entrepreneurs (Business Men) (In billions of dollars)	Net Rents and Royalties (In billions of dollars)	Interest and Dividends (In billions of dollars)
1929.....	51.5	12.5	3.4	11.2
1930.....	47.2	11.7	2.8	11.3
1931.....	39.8	10.1	2.1	9.8
1932.....	30.9	8.0	1.5	8.0
1933.....	29.4	7.3	1.2	7.0
1934.....	33.5	8.0	1.4	7.2
1935.....	36.0	8.7	1.5	7.3

* Includes wages, salaries and all other labor income, such as pensions, workmen's compensation for injuries, board, perquisites, etc.

Although 1932 was the year in which the amount of national "income produced" reached its lowest level, the low point for "income paid out" did not come until the following year, 1933. In that year the amount of income expended was but 57 per cent of what it was in 1929; in 1935 it equalled 68 per cent of 1929.

For certain selected industries (construction, manufacturing, mining, steam railroads, Pullman, railway express and water transportation) the investigators were able to separate the amounts paid as salaries from the amounts paid as wages, in computing the total compensation of employees. These industries included some of the hardest hit types of enterprises throughout the depression—notably construction and mining.

In these selected industries, history shows that when the big squeeze came expenditures for wages fell much more rapidly and severely than expenditures for salaries. Wage expenditures reached a low point in 1932 equal to only 40.8 per cent of what they had been in 1929 while the low for salary payments, arrived at in 1933, amounted to 53.8 per cent of what they had been in 1929. By 1935 wage and salary outlays in these selected industries totaled 59.0 per cent and 60.3 per cent of 1929, respectively.

Total payrolls for all employees in all industrial and business establishments in the country dropped to a low of 57.1 per cent of 1929 payrolls, in 1933, and rose again to a figure equal to 70.0 per cent in 1935.

Turning from the viewpoint of the employer to that of the individual employee, the investigators found that full-time salaried employees and wage earners in these selected industries fared something like this:

Per Capita Income of Full-Time Employees

Year	Salaried Employees (Selected Industries)	Wage Earners (Selected Industries)	All Employees (All Industries)
1929.....	\$2,560	\$1,404	\$1,466
1930.....	2,542	1,326	1,427
1931.....	2,410	1,188	1,336
1932.....	2,125	961	1,178
1933.....	2,028	929	1,097
1934.....	2,019	1,024	1,143
1935.....	2,080	1,117	1,201

(Continued on page 182)

Arthur Morgan Re-Blesses Company Union

DUBBING the company union a golden opportunity; coupling the company union with industrial democracy, designating it as a great resource for management, Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, once again enters the arena of industrial relations. In the March, 1937, edition of Antioch Notes, Mr. Morgan states: "The company union afforded a golden opportunity for those in control of industry to discover an approach to industrial democracy and to develop capacity in workers for sharing both opportunity and responsibility. The fact that the very name has come to be hated by labor, and that commonly it has come to stand for methods aimed at preventing such sharing, is evidence that management often has failed to make wise use of a great resource."

Friends of Mr. Morgan who have discovered that his stand on the power pool has created unfavorable sentiment are now worried that this latest utterance on the abortive and illegal form of worker's organization, the company union, will cause further repercussions in public opinion. Opponents of Mr. Morgan on the Tennessee Valley Authority take the position, however, that Mr. Morgan's stand on the power pool and his stand on company union are really a part of his general backward policies. They declare that Mr. Morgan is not responsible for the union set-up in the TVA and that he had been overridden by his associates on the Authority in many instances where bona-fide union questions were involved.

Mr. Morgan once before delivered himself upon the company union matter and this former favorable comment is being dug out of file cases today and re-read by hundreds of workers and proponents of the Tennessee Valley project. Labor is particularly uneasy about Mr. Morgan's labor views. Labor takes the position it is just as essential for the well-being of TVA and for the thousands of workers involved to have Mr. Morgan's labor policy clarified as it was to have his power policy clarified. Fortunately, we have one statement over Mr. Morgan's signature which pretty completely reveals his stand on the great question of freedom of association of workers.

ORIGINAL WORDS IN ERROR

In March, 1935, Mr. Morgan contributed an editorial on company unions to Antioch Notes, a periodical published by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, of which institution Mr. Morgan was formerly president. Here we find the same Protean words, the same sleight of hand of language, the same high-flown approach to the labor problem as Mr. Morgan manifests in his approach to the power problems; here also, however, is abject conservatism masking as liberalism; misinformation paraded as scholarship, and dangerous administrative policies made to look like expressions of noble emotions. One reads "Company Unions" with amazement. One is confounded by the confusion of mind displayed by Mr. Morgan. One

Strange tenderness for abortive and illegal form of organization crops up again in Chairman Morgan's repertoire.

finds the article misinformed—almost ludicrous in its mixture of values and its distortion of facts. No thoughtful man can believe that the head of the Tennessee Valley Authority could have put his initials to this crazy-quilt of labor philosophy.

Mr. Morgan speaks of "so-called company unions, or vertical unions." This is an abject error. Company unions are not vertical unions. They are plant unions, often departmentalized unions within plants, and they are never coincident with an industry. The heads of an industry always see to it that their men are isolated and can not reach out to their fellow workers in other sections of the industry.

IDEALIZES THE COMPANY UNION

In keeping with Mr. Morgan's specious liberalism, he displays in his editorial on company unions the same willingness to temporize with intolerable conditions that he does in the case of private utilities. He compares industry to intelligent co-operative families, and he states that employers are intelligent parents who wish to see their children, the workers, developed. This, of course, is over-idealization. Mr. Morgan should have been in industry long enough to know that employers look upon workers merely as agencies by which they can produce commodities that sell for profit, and the tragic fact is that they forget that these instruments are human beings like themselves. How Mr. Morgan can temporize

with such a condition, no sane person can understand. Mr. Morgan compares the company union to a "community of self-reliant men and women," and he designates the company union as "one of the best possible methods of attaining industrial democracy." This is nothing more than a distortion of fact. Quite ironically, the only description of a company union contained in Mr. Morgan's article in Antioch Notes that even approaches the truth about company unions is made by indirection. Mr. Morgan quotes a large manufacturer, which manufacturer said:

"Most company unions are subterfuges of industrial autocracy intended to give appearance of sharing responsibility with working men, while in fact denying such a sharing."

And yet in the fact of this testimony by a large industrialist, Mr. Morgan, under the guise of specious liberalism, points out that industrialists have in company unions "an exceedingly fine instrument for the gradual development of competence, responsibility and self-direction in all those engaged in industry without class antagonism and with friendly recognition for wise guidance by management." In other words, Mr. Morgan is doing exactly in this situation what he has done in the power situation. In the face of overwhelming evidence that the company union is an instrument of tyranny, he goes on saying: "Now, now, we must be good to the industrialist installing the company union. Here is a fine instrument of industrial democracy. We must not disturb these relationships. The industrialists want it and so we must co-operate with them because if we don't co-operate with them, we will be fostering class antagonism."

Now having made this pronouncement in behalf of company unions in March, 1935, Mr. Morgan appears to reiterate his view in March, 1937.



THESE MEN ON THE JOB AT TVA ARE ASKING QUESTIONS

Courtesy TVA

Nation's Capital Spurs Consumer Effort

By LOUIS BESSEMER, Washington Consumers' Club

HOLD THE spot-light on the District of Columbia for a brief survey of consumer-co-operative enterprises. Developments in the national capital often have significant repercussions in other parts of the country.

In November, 1936, Editors of this JOURNAL presented a comprehensive report of the American co-operative movement, indicating how "co-ops" are checking fraudulent business practices and curbing monopolies in our national economy. The outlook for economic democracy was analyzed to some extent in that statement.

In the District of Columbia, we recognize 10 major enterprises, each offering a special type of service, and each making a co-operative contribution to the community by meeting a well-established demand.

These enterprises are: Washington Consumers' Club; Konsum, Inc.; Rochdale Stores, Inc.; Consumers Services, Inc.; National Fraternal Co-operative Association; Co-operative Industries, Inc.; Co-operative Housing Projects; Credit Unions; Co-Op Fashion Shop for women's wear and millinery, and the Washington Labor Study Groups. Most of these primary services have been either closely allied with, or have had their origin in, the Washington Consumers' Club which began its program in the District two years ago.

CO-OPERATIVE IN DIVERSITY

Democratic in principles and motivated by common bonds and common needs, each group operates independently yet co-operatively with the parent body. Eventually, if the objects of consumer co-operation can better be met that way, the club may be converted into a Dis-

Ten major enterprises—real going concerns—lay basis for great co-operative consumers' movement in capital city. How it was done.

trict of Columbia Co-operative League with delegates assembled from each co-operative unit. Without going into detail regarding personalities behind these efforts, we do feel it incumbent upon us to describe in a sketchy way, the types of people who affiliate with consumer-co-operatives in the District.

Glancing over one report, we note the names of educators, store clerks, accountants, government clerks, housewives, doctors, lawyers, newspaper and magazine writers, economists, scientists, trades union leaders and workers, home economists, craftsmen, and ordinary laborers from many of Washington's small industrial plants and shops. In short, the entire gamut of community life is represented with the possible exception of society's useless fringe—the Upper crust Plutocracy. The rank and file of government workers dominate the movement—folks whose earnings range from \$1,440 to \$3,600 per annum.

Groups of organized consumers now in the field are giving day by day service to 500 families. New co-ops are on the way. The latest project for which a survey is being conducted is a co-operative restaurant. Co-operative dental and medical care service, a vital necessity among low-income groups of Washington, is receiving special study.

The reader is no doubt familiar with co-operative business principles. These are recognized almost universally as the

tested methods of the Society of Equitable Pioneers of England, originating nearly a century ago. Rochdale principles in business are commonly associated with the first collective enterprises of hardpressed humble English flannel weavers. In co-op ethics these principles are as sacred as the ten commandments.

How these principles are worked out in the practice of consumer economics, one may learn from such books, as "Co-operative Democracy" by Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., "Sweden, the Middle Way" by Marquis Childs, and "Democracy in Denmark" by Josephine Goldmark and A. H. Hollman. One may also secure information today from the U. S. Department of Labor, where research is being carried on continuously in the field of consumer co-operation, producer co-ops, and self-help co-operative projects.

In recent years reactionary elements in big business and the press have tried to label co-op groups as communistic, socialistic, anarchistic, or radical. Fortunately in Washington, the movement has escaped being dubbed in this manner. The press, on the whole has shown a degree of tolerance, if not a special leniency, not only to the movement as a whole, but to its leaders as well. Co-ops themselves are on the verge of entering the field of "big business" in the United States, but as this process goes forward, it is distinguished as big business owned and controlled by the people, and not a select, fortunate, few.

NEWS THAT MEN CO-OPERATE

The co-operative movement suddenly broke on front pages as "news" four years ago, soon after the New Deal skipper threw out his anchor in Washington. Then it was largely "self-help co-operative" news, centering on relief clients and unemployed groups. Since that day the consumer has come into the picture in rather a big way. The entire nation is now aware of consumer co-operatives and their work, and this consciousness persists, manifesting itself in "letters to the editor" which appear week after week in newspapers of the District. In other words, consumer co-operatives today are NEWS and that recognition was earned through prolonged difficult experiences. While the labor press, as far back as 1918, featured co-operative news in its columns, the people hardly gave any attention to it, because they were so much engrossed in money-getting. The nation's attention was focused on the "new capitalism," the "new prosperity," and the "new security for mankind." Eventually, with this frame of mind to deal with, even the labor press became silent. Today outstanding magazines of the nation are soliciting articles on this subject and the people are no longer merely



Not far from this great center of London life, the stores of the British Co-operative Wholesale Society distribute their goods.

thinking about co-operatives, they are building them.

So in the District of Columbia, there is a conscious, enlightened, visible, working-interest in the movement. Two years ago the Washington Consumers' Club started its program with half a dozen consumers—a congressman's secretary, a navy yard worker, a civic-minded housewife, a school teacher, a social worker, and an author-sociologist of broad human experience. Gradually, if you'll pardon a trite simile, like Topsy—the club just grew.

Yet behind the Washington Consumers' Club, from its inception, there has been planned and directed effort. First, a few stimulating bulletins were issued, analyzing certain basic consumer problems, and urging the enlistment of consumer-study groups. These groups first met in homes of various members. After the spade-work had been done in this fashion, co-operative buying was started on a very limited scale. Initiated very largely by a wide-awake and enthusiastic home-maker and mother, a buying committee was organized under her guidance and leadership. She carried much of the practical responsibility connected with it for over a year. Under the direction of the buying committee, small buying groups were organized in many districts of the city and suburban areas.

STORE MANAGER ON FULL TIME

Each group sent its weekly orders in to the buying committee, where individual orders were combined. Much volunteer service has gone into these efforts. With 18 months of this sort of training for members, the Washington Consumers' Club reached a membership of 400, and buying volume reached a point where a store and a store manager for full-time service were imperatively necessary.

Therefore, Rochdale Stores, Inc., was organized, stock at \$5.00 per share was sold or pledged, and with the necessary capital at hand, a new consumer-owned grocery was launched in the District.

The store receives its orders by mail or telephone from all parts of the city and suburban Maryland and Virginia. The store makes delivery direct to the home each week. The products handled in the Co-Op Rochdale Stores, Inc., are carefully selected on the basis of quality. Goods are sold at current price levels, which vary slightly above or below chain store quotations.

No dividends are declared on stock, whether the stockholders own one share or ten shares but a low rate of interest is paid for the use of the money. Yet each consumer-stockholder, or member, does receive a "patronage dividend" or profit on the volume of his business. In other words, surplus savings, or what is called the "overcharge" is returned to the consumers, after all expenses of operating the business are paid and a reasonable amount is set aside for promotion and expansion of the business.

On this basis, for the sake of illustration, if a patron is a member of a co-operative store, and in the course of six months, let us say, buys \$200 worth of

groceries or other merchandise, and another buys \$100 worth, each consumer will have profits returned in proportion to his purchases. Membership is unlimited. If a patron cannot afford to buy a share in the store, he usually has an opportunity to allow patronage dividends to accumulate, and these may be applied to the purchase of stock. A customer who is not affiliated with the store, is neither privileged to receive patronage dividends nor voting rights. In the management of the store, it is a generally accepted policy not to permit stockholders to vote by proxy. Each member, regardless of the number of shares he or she may own, is entitled to only one vote. These principles definitely aim to establish the fundamentals of economic democracy in business. These in brief are the vital points behind Rochdale consumer-owned co-operatives.

EQUALITY IN DIVIDENDS

The consumer-owner, however, who neglects the store, bringing to it only occasional trade, is entitled to patronage dividends on the small consumer volume. Each patron, therefore, receives a return in proportion to the use each consumer-owner makes of the store. Special privileges are granted to none, and all consumers benefit through mutual interest in their joint enterprise. Consumer savings range from 0 to 50 per cent net profits, depending on the type of business done and the particular article sold. Provision in each co-operative is made for additional equipment and expansion out of surplus savings.

As a matter of fact, in pioneering the field for a consumer-owned grocery, as is being done in Washington, the members cannot expect to make any, not to say large, savings at the outset, but they must put up a plucky fight and stick together for a year or more, until the store's gross volume reaches a reasonably high level. That is what is being done in the District and, it is a certainty, good

results will be manifest for all. The store, just now, is being carefully nursed through its "growing pains" and is destined to stand out as a vigorous child in the chain of what many hope will be the "people's monopoly."

POCKET BOOK GIVEN PROTECTION

It is timely and important now that such a protective agency as the co-op establish itself powerfully throughout the land as labor's strongest ally because, as one wag put it, the "consumer-owned enterprise protects the pocketbook, where it always hurts most." It is becoming clearer daily, it's not how high wage levels rise that is all-important; but it is as important as life and death, however, to know how much consumer goods a wage earner's income will put on the pantry shelves without doing injury to the producer. And it is the real good that all of us crave. The consumer-owned store or factory, whether in Washington or elsewhere, makes every effort possible to secure goods from the producer-owner, eliminating profit-taking middlemen who, in many cases, stand between the producer and the consumer, like a band of thieves.

For years, every intelligent forward-looking economist has told us, the crying need is to bring consumer and producer into closer relationship, and even join them in a common purpose wherever possible. That is one of the aims of consumers in the national capital.

There are of course, as everyone knows, established corporate owners and operators whose labor policies are above reproach. Such employers may be few in number, but where they are especially fair to union labor, they are patronized by the co-operative-wholesales in various parts of the country. The co-ops, however, are anxious to bring the union employer and union employee into a common trust, eventually, where economic democracy will prevail on the consumer-

(Continued on page 179)



The Franklin Co-operative Creamery, Minneapolis, is one of the largest and most successful of co-operative ventures in the United States.

"Judges Have Passion For Power"—Jefferson

By L. W. E. KIMBALL, I. O., Clearwater, Fla.

Editor's Note: This is the conclusion of Kimball's informative article sketching the background of judicial usurpation.

THE court and its defenders would have us believe that its members in making their decisions dwell in a rarified atmosphere of Olympian detachment from the prejudices and passions that sway ordinary mortals. This exalted conception of judicial impartiality hardly squares with the facts, however. Again and again the court's decisions have shown it to be composed of both political and economic partisans. They have not changed much since the days of Thomas Jefferson who wrote in 1820 in a letter to Wm. Charles Jarvis reviewing his book, "You seem, in pages 84 and 148, to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine indeed and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy.

"Our judges are as honest as other men and not more so. They have, with others, the same passion for party, for power and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is *boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem* (it is the part of a good judge to enlarge his jurisdiction) and their power is the more dangerous as they are not responsible, as other functionaries are, to the effective control.

"The Constitution has created no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruption of time and party its members would become despots. It has more wisely made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign with themselves."

The maxim just quoted is exactly what the judiciary has been living up to since Jefferson uttered his warning.

Things have come to such a pass that even a justice of the peace considers himself qualified to void an act of Congress.

It has often been commented upon that more than 50 years elapsed after Marshall made his famous stump speech from the bench claiming for the Supreme Court power to void acts of Congress, before the Court dared to make any serious attempt to make this claim stick. The reasons for this were, first, the fear of possible impeachment proceedings similar to those started by Congress against Justice Chase. And the other reason was that three great Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, stood as sentinel guardians over the infancy and adolescence of this republic, warning off the forces of reaction as represented by the hostile judiciary.

JACKSON WAS NOT BLUFFED

Jefferson, until the time of his death in 1826, uttered warning after warning against the possible encroachments of the judiciary. Madison's opinion had already been quoted. And Andrew Jackson, that stern old warrior, served two terms as

Only men, not gods, declared the Great Commoner. Marshall made stump speeches. Court background past and present reviewed.

President from 1829 to 1837 and lived till 1845. He notified the court just where he stood and they dared not cross him. Not until 1857, during the administration of Buchanan, a weak President, did the court assert itself with a bang and live up to its historical role as a trouble maker



He had a low opinion of judges.

and starter of civil wars, when it asserted its authority to override the legislative branch of the government. It went out of its way to annul an act that had been on the statute books for 37 years. An act passed by the joint wisdom of the statesmen of the north and south to prevent the slavery question from causing a rift in the union. The disastrous civil war, a contributory cause of which was this act of the Supreme Court, did no harm to the judges but it was fatal to the power to which it did obeisance. The slave power was destroyed with the flower of American youth and billions of the national wealth and the union itself was barely saved. And in spite of all the destruction the court had helped to bring about, it did what it could to hinder the President and Congress in their efforts to prosecute the war for the preservation of the union and also hindered them in their efforts to overcome the destructive economic ruin left after the war.

About the year 1870 the court shifted its allegiance to the new industrial rulers and began to speed up its activities to such an extent that although in the first

70 years of the nation's life only one or two laws were voided, in the last 70 years about 70 laws have walked the plank.

It will be noted that our industrial and economic rulers have dared through their influence over the judges and the courts to override a vastly greater number of important legislative acts in one generation than the English Kings dared to attempt in hundreds of years.

Our economic royalists have worked on the principle of "divide and conquer." They have divided the opinion of the people by perfecting a huge propaganda machine whose mission is to confuse and frighten the people into believing that in allowing the Supreme Court to exercise its usurped prerogative of voiding acts of Congress, they are protecting their own liberties.

GHOST DANCERS PUMP PROPAGANDA

This propaganda machine consists of a large number of political, editorial, legal and literary ghost dancers, witch doctors, and medicine men whose duty it is to attack anyone who dares to question any act or decision of our judicial autocracy.

When President Roosevelt made his comparatively mild comment about the "horse and buggy" age of our Constitution, he was attacked by a barrage of criticism, when a little investigation will show that eminent Presidents in the past had made far more drastic criticisms.

The time has come to expose some of the more eminent of these highly touted medicine men and to dissect and refute their fallacious and misleading statements and arguments.

Men who to further their own selfish political aims deliberately try to confuse and frighten the people deserve to be rated as public enemies of the first class. One of the most impressive and influential of these men is Senator Borah, who works his reputation as a great constitutionalist to the limit. While a candidate for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket, he wrote a magazine article expounding his defense of the Supreme Court. As his statements and arguments are typical it would be well to expose and refute them.

Senator Borah says: "We are not living under a usurped judicial power. The power of the court to void an act of Congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional is plainly and unmistakably conferred by the terms of the Constitution."

Answer: If that be true, then it should be a perfectly simple matter to quote the article or clause in the Constitution conferring any such power on the Supreme Court, and the natural and logical thing to do. The quoting of such a clause would settle the controversy. His failure and the failure of other defenders of the court

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Supreme Court Is Inconsistent

By BURKE FLICK, L. U. No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.

Editor's Note: Our members are contributing telling articles against the Supreme Court. Here is another article by a young member, though he has 10 years' standing in the organization. Incidentally, these excellent discussions indicate that the intelligence of labor far outruns that of persons in high and respectable places.

THERE comes a time in the life of all of us, wherein we are removed from the scenes of battle between conflicting interests, and may look objectively on the situation with no purpose in mind, other than to attempt to analyze and justify, if possible, their motives.

On the one hand we have those aspirants of the "status quo" who, because of self interest, are unwilling to yield to change brought about by economic conditions which necessitate a change in our structural form of government; with this group a few liberals have aligned themselves, not however, through self interest, but through fear—a fear that is unsound and filled with unreal and imaginary adverse events in the future. The former group's opposition was expected, the latter is a regrettable incident.

On the other hand, those who have aligned themselves with the people and the President are men of courage and vision; men who are not autocratic in their viewpoints, nor who believe in dictatorial policies, but are motivated by a common interest to eradicate some of the flagrant evils existing in this great nation of ours and to insure the people of a greater security for themselves and their posterity.

"Wishful thinking," so say the conservatives, and the "law" are not good friends; nevertheless, the wishful thinking of the past is taking its place in our present law; the law of the majority today will be the minority tomorrow.

The law favors certainty; it is objective in its nature and oftentimes oppressive. It is noteworthy that the courts of equity—originally termed "courts of conscience"—were an outgrowth of the rigid common law courts' unwillingness to give relief to those against whom a wrong had been committed. Hence, the courts of equity were brought into existence in order to give relief to those who could not get "justice" in the common law courts because they were too poor to carry on a law suit, or because they did not have a legal cause of action, or because the judges were too much influenced by the rich defendant.

EQUITY INSTITUTED AS REFORM

Equity, therefore, made a remedy, where in good conscience it

But is consistent in its hostility against labor.

should be done and the common law courts could not or would not give adequate relief. And if we were to trace the history of various changes that have taken place it would be apparent that these changes have been founded in oppression and injustice, brought about by blind demagogues who adhere to form and overlook matters of substance. The effect is untold hardship and suffering which leaves its devastating effects not only on present but also future generations and ultimately results in change, in spite of the opposition of reactionaries and believers in the "status quo."

We, who have been affiliated with labor, and those who are acquainted with its historical development, are aware of the heroic attempts on its part to obtain better conditions directly for its members and indirectly for those outside its sphere. Much has been gained, even as against past reactionary legislation and adverse

rulings of the courts, for those of us who have had the potential bargaining strength of "organized labor." But, to be realistic, as respects the summation of our working population we have far to go.

The past has been uncertain; the future may be made certain if all organized bodies, representing labor, farmers, and the middle classes, who form the backbone of this country, unite solidly behind the President in his endeavor to give security and equality to those who have been deprived, or shorn of what they did have, by the false prophets who adhere to the philosophy of "laissez faire," or so-called "rugged individualism."

I shall pass over the agitation which has arisen over the passage of the Child Labor Amendment and its ratification by only 28 states over a period of 12 years, and center my remarks on a problem which has been of great significance to the organized labor movement and which today is a possible future threat to its very existence in the event that the program sponsored by the President fails to materialize.

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT ENDORSED

I speak of the yellow dog contract, the validity of which has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which for years served as a potent weapon to prevent labor from organizing employees in non-union districts.

The original use of yellow dog contracts by employers was merely to discriminate against and refuse to keep within their employ men who belonged to an outside labor organization. The federal legislature under the "Erdman Act" made it a criminal offense for any employer to discharge an employee because of his affiliation with a union, but the Supreme Court ruled, *Adair v. U. S.* 208 U. S. 161 (1908), that it was unconstitutional and repugnant to the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Similar statutes were enacted in the states, but here again the Supreme Court ruled, *Coppage v. State of Kansas* 236 U. S. 51 (1915), that a state cannot arbitrarily declare as a crime that which the Constitution expressly guarantees to every citizen. The right to contract is absolute, and the fourteenth amendment prohibits the enactment of any laws by the states which "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

These decisions did not affect the



Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, took an irreverent view of the Supreme Court.

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Ellenbogen Bill Helped by World Conference

By DR. G. C. GAMBLE

Editor's Note: The World Textile Conference, called by the International Labour Office, convened in Washington, April 2. It fastened the eyes of the world upon the textile industry. Public opinion in regard to the Ellenbogen bill was stimulated.

THE Ellenbogen bill (H. R. 238) of the seventy-fifth Congress, sometimes known as the National Textile Bill, was introduced January 5, 1937, by Henry Ellenbogen, member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Originally introduced as H. R. 9072, hearings on the bill were held before a subcommittee of the committee on labor, House of Representatives, on January 27-31 and February 3-6, 1936 (seventy-fourth Congress). The measure was largely redrafted as H. R. 12285 under the chairmanship of Kent E. Keller. Further modification has resulted in the present bill introduced at the first session of the seventy-fifth Congress.

The Ellenbogen bill proposes "To rehabilitate and stabilize labor conditions in the textile industry of the United States; to prevent unemployment and to provide minimum wages, maximum hours and other conditions of employment in said industry; to safeguard and promote the general welfare; and for other purposes." A "National Textile Commission," consisting of five members ap-

Bill gives consumers prominent place, and sets up fair labor standards.

pointed by the President, is to be authorized and directed to administer the act. The commission is to include a consumers' counsel who will represent the consuming public. A series of trade practices and labor provisions, chiefly concerned with minimal wage provisions and excessive hours, are to be administered. In case of violations of rules, provisions, or regulations the commission after hearings may refuse the violator the use of official insignia. No product manufactured, processed or produced in violation of commission regulations which does not bear such insignia may be purchased by the U. S. Government; no loans or grants may be made or renewed by any instrumentality of the United States to non-compliers of this act nor to such financial institutions as will grant loans or credit to non-compliers with provisions of the act; nor will loans or grants be made or renewed where the grantee or borrower refuses to desist from purchasing textile products manufactured in violation of the act.

This bill may be regarded as a plan of promoting various features of the NRA by piecemeal methods: That is, industry by industry, rather than universally wide applied methods. The original bill dealt with licensing of operators and had more drastic punishments for violators.

MINIMUM WAGE ESTABLISHED

The trade practices specified in the measure prohibit "unfair, wasteful, or destructive competitive practice or method of competition in the textile industry." Among those forbidden are misrepresentation, misbranding or mislabeling, passing off (imitation, copy, or simulation), commercial bribery, inducing breach of contract, certain labor practices (such as unfair conditions of employment), discrimination, exclusive dealing, and general acts of aiding, abetting, conspiracy, and coercion. While the number specified are less than those found in the NRA Textile Code (No. 1 and supplements) or the apparels code (No. 118 and supplements), the commission is given very broad powers, enabling it to have jurisdiction over all allegedly unfair trade practices in the industry.

The labor provisions establish an \$18 minimum wage on the basis of a 35-hour week of seven hours per day, less daily meal periods determined by the commis-

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Tracy Nails Mechanics Shortage Tale

"THERE is no labor shortage in our craft except where employers are hesitating to employ our members because such employment involves the payment of a proper wage rate.

"The nearly uniform percentage of our members serving as apprentices is one apprentice to each three journeymen. We do not expect to increase this.

"Neither PWA nor WPA projects precipitate a shortage of labor in the field of private contract work. We do expect the wages in our craft to be increased upon the expiration of local agreements (to former levels)."

So states Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in the March issue of The Architectural Forum. The Forum gives a comprehensive survey of the building labor shortage.

It also quotes M. J. McDonough, secretary-treasurer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"The industry with its present large unemployed army of workers should not be discouraged with magazine and newspaper headlines advising of the shortage of building trades workers, which (is) not a fact."

It has remarks from Harry C. Bates, president, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, and L. P. Lindelof, general president, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, to the same effect. In treating the controversial subject the Architectural Forum undertakes to give every point of view. It says this about the shortage:

"One way to dispose of such specific instances of building labor shortage is to take them up categorically and examine them for causes. Not all, but a good many, of them can be termed artificial. Any competent observer of the industry in a given city will explain that a complaining contractor notes a shortage simply because building mechanics will not work for his low wages because he is against union labor, because the working conditions are unpleasant, because he cannot be trusted, because he is unpopular, because he uses the kick-back. Some such contractors, the observer will maintain, will forever report a shortage of labor.

FACTORS AFFECTING SITUATION

"The current controversy between the 30-hour and the 40-hour week is another factor impelling the artificial shortage. There are plenty of painters in New York City who want a 40-hour week at the going rate, very few for the 30-hour week.

"The third creator of the arti-

Architectural Forum gives comprehensive discussion of problem.

ficial shortage is the big contract in a small city. PWA awards a \$750,000 contract for a "Hall of Waters" in Excelsior Springs, tiny Missouri spa. Of necessity it will take a long time to import the necessary skilled labor to that locality, but the report of shortage has gone out.

"To cite the best recent specific instance in denial of shortage, New York's Building Trades Employers' Association about a month ago tired of reading hasty evidence of an imminent scarcity of labor, appointed a committee to explore the problem exhaustively in relation to the metropolitan district. Their findings were illuminating. They assumed an annual decrease in available labor of 5 per cent, a generous estimate. Taking as their base year 1926, when labor and contracts were at an apparent par in New York City, they projected two lines, concluded that there could be no shortage until 1938, and then only if the situation were abetted by a rise in contracts

awarded during 1937 and 1938 consonant with the 1936 increase."

NUMBER OF APPRENTICES CITED

It cites the nation-wide apprentice enrollment in the major building trades, as recorded by the Vocational Training Division of the U. S. Office of Education:

	1935	1931
Carpenters	1,267	1,100
Electricians	2,520	4,907
Painters	638	862
Steamfitters	158	374
Plumbers	1,187	1,696
Plasterers	152	303
Sheet Metal Workers	444	1,782
Total	6,366	11,024

The total number of workmen engaged in these trades in 1929 approximated 750,000.

It discusses the union side of the question as follows:

"Most vociferous of those who insist that no shortage is on the way are the unions, officially through their presidents, actually through their locals, 90 per cent of which are not considering taking on any apprentices. And in this dogged insistence lies the most difficult aspect in the problem of alleviating a potential shortage.

"There are very few, if any, who are so rash as to say that there will never be any shortage of labor. Union presidents reiterate their willingness to see that apprentices are trained, but refuse to consider the question one for immediate action. Clearly to understand organized labor's attitude toward apprenticeship, one must remember this fact: the union presidents and such officials as J. W. Williams, president of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, and M. J. McDonough, have only the moral suasion. No absolute authority is set up over the local building trades union to force it to take on apprentices. An official stand is taken by the presidents of the national and international unions, editorials in the official organs of those unions take up the cause of apprenticeship and urge it in their columns. But no apprentice will be indentured unless the local so rules.

"And the locals are not inclined to give any young man a card. In good times, it will be hard enough for a union man to come to a strange city and get a card from the local. An outsider will find it doubly hard. It was not so long ago that a man had to be the son of an electrician to be apprenticed to an electrician. This attitude is expressed by scholarly John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L.'s Metal Trades Department, who, in the January issue of American Federationist, reveals a traditional atti-

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Farmer Still Taking It On The Chin

THE American farmer is still a poor man. His income is not picking up. He apparently is up against a stiff organization of manufacturers, processors and wholesalers in flour, tobacco, meat and milk. The Federal Trade Commission's recent report is an eye-opener.

The gross income of farmers, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, for these principal products declined sharply between 1929 and 1932 (the lowest point) and was only 29 per cent of the 1929 figure for wheat, 34 per cent for cotton, 38 per cent for tobacco, 40 per cent for livestock and 54 per cent for milk. From 1932 to 1934, there was a considerable recovery, but the farm income from these products (exclusive of benefits from the processing taxes) was 45 per cent of the 1929 figure for wheat, 48 per cent for cotton, 78 per cent for tobacco, 51 per cent for livestock, and 64 per cent for milk.

"The gross income of the principal manufacturers, processors and distributors generally showed a much smaller decline from 1929 than for farmers. Thus for cotton textile manufacturers, the decline during the period 1929-1934 was to 96 per cent of the 1929 figure; for flour millers, 74 per cent; for tobacco manufacturers, 91 per cent; for meat packers, 58 per cent, and for fluid milk processors and distributors, 75 per cent. However, the gross income of hide dealers during the same period, fell off to as low as 34 per cent of the 1929 figure, leaf tobacco middlemen to 33 per cent, cotton middlemen to 28 per cent, leather manufacturers to 40 per cent, and butter middlemen to 54 per cent.

"There are no satisfactory statistical data for the net income of farmers for particular products, but the Department of Agriculture estimates the net income for all farm operations in 1932 as only 26.3 per cent of the net income for 1929, and in 1934 as 61.2 per cent. * * *

"On the other hand, some of the groups showed greater gains in parts of this period than in 1929, especially cotton middlemen, snuff manufacturers and certain general tobacco manufacturers of medium size. * * *

"For fluid milk, the average price to the consumer in 1934 was 12 cents, of which about half went to distributing company (after deducting what it paid for the milk) to cover operating expenses and profit, and varying portions of the other half to the producer and to the agency that transported the milk from the farm to the processors and distributors to cover their costs and profits, if any. For butter, on the same basis, the farmer got about 60 per cent of the price the consumer paid and the manufacturer about 16 per cent, the transportation costs and the distributors' gross margin absorbing the remainder.

"In 1935, the average price paid by the consumer for white wheat flour was about \$5.10 per 100 pounds; the wholesale and retail distributors got about 33 per cent

Federal Trade Commission reports great loss of income, but also tells why. Manufacturers organized; farmers dispersed.

of this amount, the flour mills about 22 per cent and the farmers about 35 per cent. The rest (about 10 per cent) went for transportation and wheat middlemen's charges. Taking bread instead of flour, the average price to the consumer was about 8.3 cents per pound. The retail distributors got about 19 per cent of this amount, the bakeries about 56 per cent, the flour millers about 7 per cent, the farmers about 13 per cent, and the rest (about 5 per cent) went to other middlemen and for transportation charges.

"For tobacco, the principal article is the popular type of cigarette which sold in 1934 for about 12.8 cents per pack. Of this, 6 cents (or 46.7 per cent) went to pay the excise tax to the federal government. The manufacturers received about 20.4 per cent of the consumer's price, after paying the excise tax, the tobacco grower got only 12 per cent and the rest, about 21 per cent, went to various middlemen handling tobacco leaf or dealing in cigarettes, both wholesale and retail. * * *

"Thirteen principal tobacco manufacturers bought the equivalent of about 64 per cent of the tobacco crop of 1934 and three of them had no less than 46.2 per cent. The three largest purchasers of tobacco leaf were Liggett & Myers, with about 22 1/2 per cent; the American Tobacco and the R. J. Reynolds companies bought about 12 1/2 and 11 3/5 per cent respectively. As approximately one-third of the domestic crop was purchased for export through other channels, the proportion of control of the domestic consumption of tobacco for these companies

was about 50 per cent higher in each case.

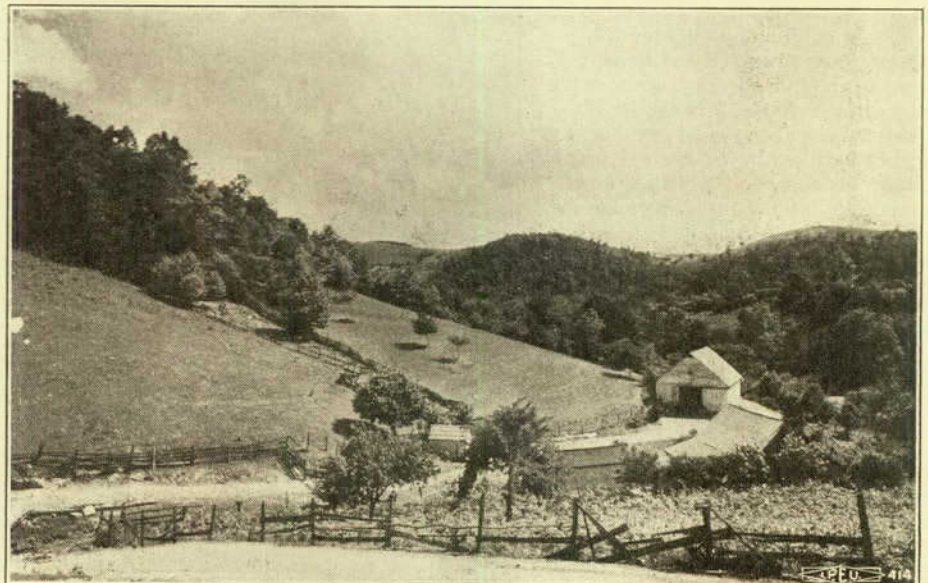
"For their fiscal years 1934-35, coinciding most closely with the crop year 1934, the 13 principal flour milling companies purchased wheat in a quantity which equalled 43.6 per cent of the total crop and 65.2 per cent of the commercial crop of 1934. The three largest companies took 25.7 per cent of this total for the same crop year and 38.4 per cent of the commercial crop of 1934. The largest purchaser was General Mills, its total being twice as large as each of the two next largest companies, Pillsbury and Colorado Milling.

"The 10 leading meat packing companies bought in one year cattle and calves in a quantity equal to 51.3 per cent of the total production for 1934, and 37.4 per cent of the hogs. For the three largest companies these purchases amounted to 40.8 per cent and 25.3 per cent, respectively. The largest purchaser, both of cattle and of hogs, was Swift, with the equivalent of 18.14 per cent and 12.42 per cent, respectively. Armour was second largest in each case, with Cudahy in third place for cattle and Wilson in third place for hogs.

"The two principal milk processors and distributors, National Dairy Products and Borden, dealt almost wholly in milk and milk products, but the big packers are also large factors in this business. Twelve milk companies bought in one year fluid milk equal to over 10 per cent of the total production of 1934, and over 13 per cent of the commercial milk. National Dairy alone bought milk and the milk equivalent of milk products in a quantity equal to 9.42 per cent of the commercial production. Swift and Armour are the largest meat packers handling milk products, ranking third and fourth, respectively. * * *

"Thirteen manufacturers in one year sold the equivalent of over 97 per cent of

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Courtesy TVA

Is the destiny of the nation still wrapped up with the destiny of agriculture?

Market for Home Appliances Barely Tapped

THE tremendous increase in the use of home electrical appliances in urban and suburban communities of the United States is reflected in the increased activity in the electrical goods industry, Harry R. Daniel, public relations director for the Department of Commerce, stated in a radio address delivered over a nationwide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Saturday, February 6.

The address, which was devoted entirely to the electrical goods industry, is one of a series of nation-wide radio talks which the Department of Commerce is sponsoring in order to give the public a better understanding of American industries.

While the construction of electric lines in rural communities of the United States in 1936 was approximately double the installations in 1935, Mr. Daniel stated, the indications are that electrification during the current year will increase even more with a resulting enlarged demand for electrical appliances of all kinds.

"Our public utilities and the Rural Electrification Administration are vigorously engaged in extending power lines over mountains and valleys to localities where the blessings of electricity have not heretofore been available," Mr. Daniel said.

"Although more than 22,000,000 homes in the United States are now wired for electricity, most of such homes are located within cities. A large field for the utilization of electrical appliances is indicated by the fact that less than one out of every seven American farm homes are serviced with electricity."

Referring to some of the more recent contributions by the electrical goods industry to the convenience and comfort of every-day American life, Mr. Daniel commented upon the growing use of the photoelectric eye in the control of traffic in American cities and remarked upon the utility of this device for opening garage doors and for other uses in the home.

The recent floods which have inundated a large portion of the territory adjacent to the Ohio river has once again vividly demonstrated to the American public the practicability of owning a radio receiving set not alone for the entertainment value thereof but so that they may benefit by the instructive and informative programs on current happenings arranged by the broadcasting systems, according to Mr. Daniel.

The farm home has been greatly benefited by developments in the electrical goods industry which have permitted the banishment of loneliness, the elimination of back-breaking drudgery, and the tremendous improvement in farm products resulting from the application of electricity, Mr. Daniel stated.

Great increase shown nationally in case of electrical fixtures, Department of Commerce announces.

"Eggs are hatched on the farm by the use of electricity and the health and growth of the chicks are promoted by the use of health-giving ultra-violet rays while farm produce is made to grow to marketing size faster by the use of electrical appliances," he said.

When relating to the radio listeners the importance of the electrical goods in-

homes but which enjoy a worldwide reputation.

NOTE—Copies of the full text of the radio address may be had upon application to the Division of Public Information, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

New Radio Workshop Session

Plans for a six-weeks session of the Radio Workshop from April 5 to May 15 to provide training opportunities for persons desiring to enter the new field of educational broadcasting were announced recently at the Federal Office of Education.

The Radio Workshop is conducted by New York University in co-operation with the educational radio project of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior.

Expert instruction and practice under supervision will be provided in four major fields of radio: Production and direction of programs, script writing, acting, and the use of music in radio. The Workshop staff of directors, all well-established in radio, are: Earl McGill, director of production; Lawrence Paquin, director of acting and microphone technique; Burke Boyce, director of script writing; Rudolph Schramm, music director, and Philip Cohen, supervisor of student radio programs.

Learning Through Participation

Besides participating in activities at the Workshop, all students will be given an opportunity to hear the ideas of leaders in commercial and educational broadcasting. Students also will write and produce their own programs, possibly over some local New York station.

The Radio Workshop, being a school where radio techniques are learned through participation in actual work, will have few lectures during the entire session. Instead, the students will be given assignments which they undertake under expert supervision.

New modern studios have been installed for the Workshop by New York University at 20 Washington Square North, New York, N. Y. The educational Radio Project's production unit also has headquarters in this building. This unit is presenting five programs each week over NBC and CBS networks.

Trained Workers Important

Recognition that the successful use of radio by schools and colleges for educational purposes awaits the recruiting of trained personnel, has prompted New York University and the Office of Edu-

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Technical advances in appliances go on apace, but they do not force sales to the saturation point.

dustry to the general economy of the United States, the speaker pointed out that consumption of electricity in the home during 1936 was 57 per cent in advance of the banner year of 1929.

Another indication that American homes are being rapidly equipped with electrical appliances is shown by the fact that retail stores throughout the nation reported sales of leading electrical household appliances in 1936 totalling approximately one billion dollars, according to Mr. Daniel.

During the same year, he stated, over 6,000,000 radio receiving sets and 2,000,000 electric refrigerators were installed in American homes.

The employment and payrolls in the electrical goods industry are continually moving into higher levels in keeping with the increasing utilization of electrical appliances, it was stated.

According to statistics used in the address approximately 800 American concerns employing 125,000 skilled workers are engaged in the manufacture of the radios and household electrical appliances that find favor not only in the American

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Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

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Labor Must Regain Its Balance Like a skilled boxer who has met a canny opponent in the prize ring and has been thrown off his balance, American labor staggers about ineffectually in a crisis that demands intelligence and action. Like the boxer, it is made to miss good blows, it is thrown out of timing, it manifests flashes of its own form but it is really, when measured by what it could do, quite ineffectual. Labor is off balance in respect to its own powers to achieve.

The tragic thing about this situation is that it is fraught with so much danger for the whole labor movement. Those sensationalists who cry "Crisis, crisis" happen to be right this time. The crisis is not symbolized merely by a split in labor's ranks. It goes deeper than that. It is not implied by victory or defeat of either side of the contending group. The crisis is imminent because both sides may fail, with the labor movement left prostrate under the heel of triumphant bossism.

The gains of the new unions in the labor field are gains but they are not victories. They are not victories until the new unions demonstrate their capacity to make a contribution to industry other than mere organized force; demonstrate their capacity to educate their members in labor points of view; demonstrate their ability to create industrial democracy. If by the impact of the newer unions upon the organized structure of the A. F. of L., the older unions are made ineffectual and weak and at the same time the new unions fail in achieving strength, then both sides have been defeated and only the employers have gained.

There is no evidence as yet that the newer unions can achieve the goals that they must achieve to be successful, and there is evidence that some of the older unions are being or will be weakened by the competitive tactics of the newer unions. This is the reason that labor is off balance in America at this hour. It is to be hoped that sanity will return to clear the eyes of the disputants and bring about real achievement.

Hugh Johnson As Mediator If Hugh Johnson himself has not frequently expressed doubt that labor leaders earn \$10,000 a year, many of his friends have. Doughty Hugh posed all through the NRA as a friend of labor and since then has boasted that he is a friend of most of the prominent labor leaders of America and likes to have it known that he calls them by their first names. What he says in criticism of labor leaders, he declares, he does for their own good. Now labor leaders thus favored by the doughty general have a chance if they want to be tolerant of one of the general's peccadillos. The La Follette committee has revealed that the doughty Hugh received \$45,000 from the R. C. A. Corporation in Philadelphia for settling a strike that was not settled. The union involved feels disgruntled at the terms of the agreement, the corporation has not settled its labor difficulties, but the doughty general feels sure that he was worth \$45,000 within the situation.

His friends no doubt believe that \$45,000 for payment of mis-settlement of one strike to a garrulous columnist is just expenditure of the coin of the realm, but the Electrical Workers Journal believes that if Hugh Johnson was worth \$45,000 for the mis-settlement of one strike, a salary of \$100,000 a year is not too much to pay labor leaders.

Justice on Justice No better proof of the soundness of the President's contention in regard to the Supreme Court can be had than that offered by the speech of Justice McReynolds. Though the reactionary newspapers rushed to give support to this irregular procedure, the emptiness, childishness and injustice of his remarks could not be obliterated. The 75-year old justice spoke at a fraternity banquet. All he can see in the present debate on Supreme Court reform was an individualistic solution. He likened justice to a football game presided over by a referee. If the referee gives a ruling in the game, then it is only good sportsmanship to obey the rule.

There could not be a more unfortunate analogy. Any ruling in a college game by a referee does not involve bread, clothing, shelter, wage rates, self-respect, collective bargaining, and the vital interests of adult people.

Truthfully enough, sportsmanship in a football game is easy of achievement, but when an unsocial judge issues an injunction that breaks a strike involving a question of a better standard of living for thousands of workmen and their families, the question is not good sportsmanship at all. The question is social justice which seems unfortunately to lie outside of the ken of not only Justice McReynolds but other judges.

The issue in the Supreme Court case is just that, what right has a judge, who does not know enough to get a hunting license under the law, to pass on

great social policies of a nation, and what right has a justice who conceives justice as a referee's rule to shape the policies of a nation? And by the way, is Justice McReynolds showing good sportsmanship when he spoke out of turn on the Supreme Court matter?

Uncritical Emotion The columnist who lauds without discrimination every act of the labor or political leader. The leader who whips up the emotion of the group without supporting that emotion with intelligent direction or with sound reasoning. The group which prefers to remain a mob rather than a co-operative unit voluntarily rallying around a well-thought-out program—these are guilty of uncritical emotion and are laying a basis for fascism, no matter whether the leader, the disciple, the group, or labor leader are capitalists, communists, socialists or professed fascists.

The food of fascism is uncritical emotion. Fascism puts people's judgment, reason, to sleep. It is a narcotic, a poison. It is no accident that every fascist leader has arisen out of a liberal program with the pretense of being the savior of his country against reactionary foes.

The greatest support to democracy is sound information, clear thinking and tolerant action. American labor can do well to remember these simple truths now and in the months to come.

Morgan and The Utilities In Washington there is published a journal called "Public Utilities Fortnightly." It is usually regarded as a highbrow arm of power trust propaganda. In its March 4 issue in a leading article, Public Utilities claimed Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as its own. The Public Utilities Fortnightly brands Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the Power Commission and David E. Lilienthal of the Tennessee Valley Authority as uncompromising foes of power trust interests. They consider McNinch and Lilienthal as belonging to the George Norris school of political thought in regard to public utilities. In the same article they place Arthur E. Morgan and Basil Manly, vice chairman of the Federal Power Commission, in their own camp. They consider Mr. Manly as "reasonably fair." Indeed the Public Utilities Fortnightly is urging either Morgan or Basil Manly as federal coordinator of power areas. It gives Morris L. Cooke a pat on the back.

Labor which has a great stake in the Tennessee Valley Authority and other government power projects should be grateful to the Public Utilities Fortnightly for drawing the line so sharply between these five men. Apparently the information given comes from headquarters.

Incorporation of Trade Unions How little the picture of the relationships between capital and labor have changed over a long period of years is indicated by the renewal of the demand of reactionary business interests for compulsory incorporation of trade unions. Ostensibly this move is to secure a greater sense of responsibility on the part of unions. The real animus of the attack is to place a new weapon in the hands of hostile corporations against labor. As incorporated entities, trade unions can be dragged into court on the slightest provocation, forced to pay huge legal bills and defend themselves constantly against the sharp-shooting lawyers of the corporation. Such a procedure alone would deplete the union treasury. With the well-known hostility of judges against labor in mind, one can readily see how labor would fare when it is treated as an incorporated entity.

The way to secure responsibility of unions is to grant agreements and contracts as between unions and employers. If one would make a study of the history of the labor compact, he will learn that labor has broken compacts much more rarely than have employers. The present-day strikes are not the result of broken compacts but the result of the refusal of employers to bargain collectively. Where unions are recognized and have agreements there is peace.

Business Asked For It With devout piety and magnificent show of outraged respectability, business men are holding up their hands in horror at the plethora of strikes. But this same plethora of strikes can be traced to only one source of responsibility, namely, the business men themselves. They oppose vigorously every effort to set up real industrial government.

They fought Section 7A of the National Recovery Act with every weapon they could muster. They did not want collective bargaining. They did not want peaceful and factual adjustment of labor difficulties. What right then have they with any show of fairness and justice to complain about the pressure method of settling labor disputes? Labor has no other course. In short, business asked for it and it is getting it.

Trees How many trees are 460,000,000? A good many—a forest such as no man has seen. Yet the CCC planted 460,000,000 young trees and seedlings in 1936, as Robert Fechner, director, reports. Thus the former union leader heads a great peacetime army, which is beginning to undo the mischief of drought, floods and soil erosion, initiated by lumber barons two generations ago. Thus, too, the conservatory and creative character of the Civilian Conservation Corps is again re-emphasized.



WOMAN'S WORK



HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY THE DOCTOR?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

DO you ever add up for the year past, how much you spent for various necessities? Fuel for the winter, food, rent, groceries, clothing, transportation, amusements, education? And then did you add up the various bills for doctor and dentist? How did the total cost compare with that of the other commodities, services and conveniences you buy? With a moderate amount of illness in the family medical expenses might equal the cost of heating your home. The wage earner who has to pay for a serious, prolonged illness with hospitalization and surgery is in a tough spot. It may easily equal the normal food bill for a year's supply of groceries, meat, milk and bread.

H. A. Sessions, in the Kern County Labor Journal, cites a few instances of the high cost of sickness and the disastrous result to workers' families:

"A friend of mine sent his daughter to school. From a classmate she acquired tuberculosis. He spent thousands of dollars to effect a cure. He lost his farm, his home, his credit, his wife and his position in society. The law compelled the child to attend the school. Where lies the fault?"

"Having no other work, a man went to a farm having no sanitary toilet. The flies settled on his lunch, he got typhoid fever and died. The doctor and hospital bill ate up all the equity in his home. His family were raised in poverty. Where lies the fault?"

"A brilliant professional man's wife contracted pneumonia, the housemaid came down with typhoid, two children who were already burning or shaking with malaria had first scarlet fever and then measles. The father broke under the strain, lost his position, his property and his health. * * *"

Society, that is, the commonwealth, was responsible for these diseases, Mr. Sessions believes. The victim caught the disease from someone else through no fault of his own. He believes that the commonwealth should pay the bills.

"Civilization," says Mr. Sessions, "seems to be the training of an army of physicians, surgeons and dentists who work a quarter of their time, and for the rest of it watch the sick, halt, blind and toothless go stumbling by."

Add to this indictment the fact that in our cities there are few competent general practitioners and therefore the victim, even if he can pay, must "go stumbling" around from one specialist to another till he finds one who can make a proper diagnosis and treatment of his case; that some doctors show no regard for patients' ability to pay; that the

workman's income stops when he takes time off for illness or for visits to the doctor, and you have a situation that makes working people fear the doctor almost as much as they fear illness.

Poor, frightened people! They keep working till they drop in their tracks, and the small ailments grow into big ones, and those around them are exposed to infection, and pestilence, the pale horseman, rides ever onward.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY GREAT

City life favors the spread of contagious diseases. You may pick up tuberculosis germs from the handle of a door. You may get influenza from the person sitting next to you at the movies. You may take a cold from your fellow worker. Frequently you don't know where the infection comes from. In the homes of the poor, where bad sanitation and overcrowding are likely to prevail, the germs spread fast. But the well-to-do of Washington were reminded recently by a newspaper reporter writing a series of health articles, that their house servants, coming from these poor homes, carried infections with them. People who cannot afford to stop work, go to a doctor and obtain treatment are a menace to all those with whom they come in contact. The present system of medical care, where the patient must choose between doctors' fees, or stand in line at a free clinic for a hasty diagnosis by an overworked doctor, encourages this very situation.

There are several organizations conducting educational campaigns relating to dangerous and prevalent diseases, telling people how to recognize symptoms, encouraging them to seek an early cure before the disease has entrenched itself. Best known of these organizations is the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, whose many years of activity have undoubtedly had a great effect in reducing the deaths from the "white plague." There is now a campaign, both educational and practical, seeking to eradicate venereal disease. The latest is a crusade against cancer, which, while not an infectious disease, nevertheless kills its millions. The American Society for the Control of Cancer is carrying on a campaign of information, encouraging people to recognize symptoms, for cancer in its early stages is curable.

These organizations are doing a fine work, because they gather and disperse accurate information which the plain citizen would otherwise never get. But they have devised no general, effective method

for getting over the cost hurdle. The self-respecting wage earner shrinks from going to the free clinic. He hesitates about incurring bills for how many dollars he does not know, in return for medical service, an intangible commodity whose value he cannot estimate. That's why many do not seek early diagnosis and cure, because there is no middle road for them to follow in paying for it.

NEW TREND SHOWN

What many people now recognize as the practical and desirable course, is group medical care, where the cost burden is distributed over many people, and the doctors are paid a yearly salary to keep them healthy. This does away with financial uncertainty both for the doctor and for the patient. It usually lowers the cost of medical care to the individual. And it makes a great difference in the relationship between the two. The doctor's interest now is in preventing sickness, for that will save him time and trouble. The subscriber has this highly educated hired man, paid in advance and always on call, who is ready to patch him up as soon as anything goes wrong, so why endure pain a moment longer than he needs to? The doctor's interest and the patient's interest are now the same, preventing illness or checking it as soon as it shows itself.

My only experience with that kind of a clinic was at the University of Wisconsin in my student days. The university maintained a central clinic for all of its students. A yearly fee of a few dollars was charged and every student, some 8,000 of them, paid it along with his tuition. I don't know whether the fees were sufficient to support the clinic or not. Probably not. The doctors were not students, but experienced graduate physicians. They had good equipment to work with, and their job was to keep the students in good health.

You could make an appointment with the doctor you wanted, and get treatment for even such a trivial ailment as a headache. Besides stopping the headache, the doctor would get to the cause of it, if he could. The clinic was conducted very efficiently and pleasantly—private consulting rooms, appointments, nurses, everything a good private practitioner would have. It wasn't free because we had paid a yearly fee. But I expect most of the students got \$10 worth of service for every dollar they paid. I know I got that much and more. There was never anyone asking that agonized question, "Do you think I should go to a doctor?"

The student merely said, "I'll have to stop at the clinic this afternoon."

I agree with Mr. Sessions that the cost of sickness should be handled collectively, instead of by the individual, but I think this is a matter for community rather than national government. If a city or town can maintain healthful conditions it should not have to help pay the costs for its more septic neighbors. Cities now have boards of health and sanitation. They spend plenty of money but they are limited in what they can do. City hospitals maintain free clinics, free wards, usually desperately overcrowded. And the citizen who pays, pays for himself and the other fellow, too. Couldn't the cost be distributed better, and in many cases cheaper to the individual, if it were on a taxation basis? Certainly it would be cheaper in the long run, if every person were able to walk in and get treatment for a disease at the outset, before he had spread the infection and endangered the lives of others.

The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, after making an intensive survey, estimates that medical costs now are \$30 per person per year. They say that \$36, properly expended, would give every person in the United States the benefits of complete medical care, with the latest advances of science. However, the cost, as you would expect, is not distributed evenly. Ten per cent of the families were found to be carrying 41 per cent of the cost, while at the other end of the scale, 58 per cent were paying only 18 per cent. It's true, some can pay and some can't, but what we would like to see is an adequate middle course for the self-respecting family on a limited income.

Women's Auxiliary

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO.
177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

After receiving a good old fashioned bawling out (which we justly deserved) we are again at the old machine thumping out a "Please, Madam, won't you jine us in this good work?" It will possibly be overlooked by those who need it most, but then we have done the good duty and that makes us sleep better. We get weary pleading and coaxing but we just haven't learned to say quit in the American way yet and until we do there is only one thing to do and we are doing it right now.

We wish to thank the auxiliary correspondent for the auxiliary to Local No. 292 in Minneapolis for that splendid letter. Won't you join us in the pledge to get one to the JOURNAL every month? Just a few words from the active auxiliaries do much to encourage those who are just holding on and it also helps to create a spirit of desire in those who have not yet organized.

Before leaving this mention of the correspondence, we are asking you to read, if you haven't already done so, the first four articles in the March issue. That might help you to make up your mind if you are inclined to believe the stuff and nonsense put out by the opposition to Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal. Oh, how they do squawk and holler. They are a little like poor Mary, they have hollered fire so often that mostly we just yell back LIAR, LIAR!

now and keep on with our knitting. Then we must mention our good friend and Brother from Montreal, Que., Brother Nosi-ven, writing to the wives of electricians on "That Union Stuff." Fine, Brother! We are for you and with you as far as you ventured but our personal opinion is that you have stopped short of the goal. As we would say in this sunny South, "Ye didn't git nigh fur enuf."

That condition, lack of sympathy for the union or perhaps lack of understanding of the union and its objectives, must be overcome and is one of our major problems today. This condition can be overcome through education and education can best be accomplished by the group method. We have neither the time nor finances to contact each individual and it is such an easy matter to bring them together into an organization of common interest to all. Now certainly the electrical workers' problems are the problems of the wives as well as the husbands and an auxiliary to your local is ideal. Just a few lines to us would bring you all the information we possess and just a start will be all those wives will need. May we help you to organize that auxiliary now?

We would like you to read the letter of Brother Victor A. Gerardi, Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., who gives some good reading on labor's present worst problem, that of the epidemic of borers within. Kansas has nothing on the American Federation of Labor in having an epidemic of pests every so often. O. B. U., I. W. W., now C. I. O. and no matter what the initial, please remember that the worm is the same old worm, eating at the heart of the movement. So maybe we will have to eat the apple to get rid of the worm, no? Brother Gerardi has clothed his message in very smooth language, but his stuff is plenty plain and shows a clear analysis of the situation. Well, hooray for one thinker, anyway! Loud speakers we have in abundance, but like the radio, few artists.

Brother Charles Maunsell, Local No. 429, gives some good advice and it sounds like the Brother had taken some raps himself in an official capacity. Nothing like experience. It makes us plenty sympathetic with the other guy.

Would it help the work, or would it be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered, should we make the offer to personally answer all inquiries, send literature, etc., just co-operate with anyone who is interested in organizing their women folk into groups so that we may get the message of labor to them? Do you think it worth while and are you willing to make the effort? If so, please let us know. We are plenty busy in our own little corner but never too busy to lend a hand when we can.

And to the auxiliaries who are already organized: Please write a note to the JOURNAL so that we may be able to keep up with the progress of organization. And, too, if you are interested in the work, and we are sure you are or the effort to organize your own local union would not have been put forth, then a word from you would mean much to encourage others to make the effort.

Will see you in this same place next month—sure! Please don't let us come here alone.

CORA VALENTINE.

111 E. Bay Street,
Jacksonville, Fla.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO.
716, HOUSTON, TEXAS**

Hello, World!

Here we are again with a bit of news from our Houston Auxiliary. It has been quite some time since I have written anything for the WORKER, although I have

really intended doing so before now. However, it does keep me rather busy rounding up news items for my local column that appears weekly in the Houston Labor Messenger. I will attempt to give you an idea of the progress we are making in the way of increasing membership and what some of our social and welfare activities consist of.

The first part of the year the auxiliary members launch a membership drive. Captains are appointed and naturally each side tries to bring in more than the other for their captain. There is always a certain amount of glory in being able to say we won, regardless of the cause, and victory is a very sweet word to all. Besides, winners are entertained with a luncheon and game party of some sort. However, the main interest we all have in the drive is to bring in new members. So far we have taken in eight members within a month. Not bad, what do you think, dear readers? The writer is not at all surprised, as it has been her privilege to work with the Sister members for a number of years, and believe you me, we have a real bunch of enthusiastic workers who finish whatever they start out to do.

Well, so much for the drive; now a little more about the rest of our program. In April we have a benefit entertainment of some sort. This year it will be a dance and will be held April 17. Our admission charge is small, but we are always content to make just a little and have our social affairs more often. We are going to have a picnic for the auxiliary members and their families sometime in June, and the latter part of July the Brotherhood will have their annual picnic. We try to help our workers all we can and co-operate with them at all times. A part of the program is usually turned over to the auxiliary members at the picnic and it is a real source of pleasure to help out. In September there is the Labor Day program and we are always on the job doing our bit. Last year we had a very pretty float. It was completely covered with yellow water lilies with the green leaves. The top of the car we had decorated was yellow and white checkered. The wheels carried four circles with the emblem of the Texas Centennial. All of you know it was centennial year. We were very proud of our float that led our Brotherhood in the parade. They, having no float, asked us to precede them, which we gladly did, and I believe it would be very just to say that we entered at least the second best or most attractive float in the parade.

In October we have a Hallowe'en party, either a dance or spook party in the woods. In November we have our annual pie supper. An invitation to all of the Brotherhood and their families is extended. In December we have our Christmas party and this affair is also for the entire membership and families of our local union. We start our program with the singing of several Christmas hymns and then a real Santa distributes the gifts to all the kiddies. There is always a program arranged for both the kiddies and the grown ups, and last but not least, we have an orchestra come and play for those who care to dance and at midnight when the party has ended our members and guests feel that they have had a full evening of enjoyment. This concludes our social program for the year.

However, we do not confine our efforts to social activities. We do a bit of welfare work wherever it is a deserving cause and wherever it is possible for us to help financially. The auxiliary extended its efforts to the flood stricken area last year through the local Red Cross chapter. This is but one of the many ways that we have done

(Continued on page 178)

Detailed Results of Referendum

Following are the individual votes of the local unions of the Brotherhood, on the referendum recently submitted for consideration of the membership.

Proposition No. 1 provided for postponement of the September, 1937, convention.

Proposition No. 2 provided for the transfer of moneys in the convention fund for the 1937 convention, to the general fund.

You will note that the total vote on Proposition No. 1, for postponing the convention, was:

In favor ----- 36,149
Opposed ----- 6,611

On Proposition No. 2, for transfer of money from the convention fund to the general fund:

In favor ----- 36,068
Opposed ----- 6,432

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor Opposed	L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor Opposed	L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor Opposed
B-1	650		146	24	1	379	13	
2		176	151	280		383		7
B-3	5,919		152	37		396	16	
4			156	22		397	35	
5	610	2	159	30		401	32	
6		520	164	55	46	405	32	
7	29	9	166	25	10	406		22
B-9	1,655		169	7		408		130
12	13		175	42	1	411	2	17
14	18		176	26		413	38	
16	50		177		53	416	30	
17	810		178	9		417	33	
18	943		180		36	B-418	175	
21	10		181	46		421	17	
22		80	184	7	1	426	14	
25	64		185	117	2	427	79	
26		351	186	8	6	428		24
27	12		191		21	429	34	1
28	247	1	193	119		434	10	
31	289		194		33	435	35	
32	11		195	166		437	15	
33	6		196	76		441	10	
34	60		208	9		443	20	
35	50		210	15	1	444	15	
36	31		211	26		445	14	
37	15		212		237	456	20	
38	904		213	387		458	10	7
39	282		214	250		459	92	
40	513	47	217	9		461	31	
41	27	42	222	5		B-465	39	2
45	14		223	12	4	466		77
48	300		224	11	2	467	6	
50	5	19	226	17		470		9
52	65	44	230	88		474	98	
53	88		231	14		477	29	29
55	11		232	15		479	15	13
56	21		233	39	1	481	204	2
57	15		237	5	13	482	9	
58	906		238	13		483	141	
59	56		240	8		488	13	14
60	31		241		11	492	43	
64	63		243	9		494	308	
65	39	83	252		19	497	16	
66	19		253	16	3	499	26	1
67	8	1	255	6		501		295
68	144		259	5	10	502	10	
73	36	10	262	11	8	508	33	
76	87		263	4	12	510	5	
77	1,278		269	42		527	11	1
79	69		271	11		532	15	16
80	52		275		15	536	10	10
82	80		276	50		537	16	
83	406		277	200		538	1	8
84		240	281	22		539	8	
B-86	152		284	12	1	540	19	
87	8		288	15		544	60	
90	67		292		118	548	9	
96	83		293	13		549	2	37
98	487		296	9	1	551	5	
100	51		B-304	46	6	552	10	1
102		88	305	13		554	16	
103	4	1,003	306	1	39	555	25	
104	318		308	20	1	558	150	
105		12	309	291		561	220	
106		45	311	83		565	14	
107	28		318	8	14	567	51	
108	52		321	33		568	49	
110		175	323	63		569	177	
113	45		325	12	16	570	3	19
114	5		326	219		571	4	
115	9		329	73		573	8	
116	19	17	332	7	25	574	7	22
117	14	2	339	52	1	580	44	
122		201	340		95	581	45	
124	307		344	18		582	8	4
125	570	130	345	11		583	38	
129	1	19	347	38	1	584		78
130		165	348		130	585	3	11
131	5	17	351	14		586	18	
134	4,943		352	116		588	40	
135		14	358	60		589		36
136	46		360	160		591	12	15
137	6	1	363	28		594		12
138	37		367	3	8	595	10	33
139	28		369		54	600	6	
141	22		370	8		601	32	
145	84		375	9	2			

(Continued on page 183)

LIST OF CO-OPERATING MANUFACTURERS

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

Lincoln Manufacturing Company
Bridgeport Switch Co.
Commercial Control & Device Corp.
Universal Switchboard Corp.
Switchboard App. Co.
Hubertz-Rohs
C. J. Anderson & Co.
Acme Fire Alarm Co.

Gaynor Electric Co.
Automatic Electric Co.
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co.
Detrola Radio & Television Corp.
Day-Brite Reflector Co.
Condenser Corporation of America
Carl Bajohr Lightning Conductor Co.
Acorn Insulated Wire Co.

The complete list is as follows:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

Arrow Conduit & Fittings Corp., 419 Lafayette St.,
New York City

Bridgeport Switch Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

Automatic Switch Co., 154 Grand St., New York City
Cole Electric Products Co., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island
City, N. Y.
Empire Switchboard Co., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. Friedman Co., 53 Mercer St., New York City
Federal Electric Products Co., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
Lexington Electric Products Co., 103 Park Ave., New
York City
Metropolitan Electric Mfg. Co., 14th St. & East Ave.,
Long Island City, N. Y.
Royal Switchboard Co., 130 West 3d St., New York City
Standard Switchboard Co., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Commercial Control & Device Corp., 45 Roebling St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Universal Switchboard Corp., 15 North 11th Street, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

Switchboard App. Co., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago
Hubertz-Rohs, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago
C. J. Anderson & Co., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago
Brenk Electric Co., 549 Fulton St., Chicago
Chicago Switchboard Mfg. Co., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago
Cregier Electric Mfg. Co., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago
Electric Steel Box & Mfg. Co., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago
Reuben A. Erickson, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago
Hub Electric Co., 2225 Grand Avenue, Chicago
Major Equipment Co., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago
Gus Berthold Electric Co., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago
Marquette Electric Co., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago
C. J. Peterson & Co., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago

SIGNAL APPLIANCE SHOPS

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., 422 East 53d St., New
York City
L. J. Loeffler, 351-3 West 41st St., New York City

Stanley & Patterson, Inc., 150 Varick St., New York City
Acme Fire Alarm Co., 65 Madison Ave., New York City

WIRE AND CABLE SHOPS

Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Woodward and Flushing Aves.,
Brooklyn
Standard Electric Equipment Corp., 3030 Northern Blvd.,
Long Island City, N. Y.
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., Dry Harbor Rd. and
Cooper Ave., Brooklyn
Columbia Cable & Electric Company, Thompson Ave.,
Long Island City

Eastern Tube & Tool Company, Inc., 594 Johnson Ave.,
Brooklyn
O. Z. Electrical Manufacturing Company, Inc., 45 Bergen
St., Brooklyn
Hoffmann-Soons Company, 387 1st Ave., New York City
Hermansen Electric Co., 653 11th Ave., New York City
Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Acorn Insulated Wire Co., 225 King St., Brooklyn

CONCRETE BOXES AND ALL TYPES OF OUTLET BOXES

Knight Electrical Products Co., 32-36 Morton St., Brooklyn

Standard Elec. Equipment Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.

WIRING DEVICES

Gaynor Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

Automatic Electric Co., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS

Lincoln Manufacturing Company, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit,
Mich.
Detrola Radio & Television Corp., 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit,
Mich.

Day-Brite Reflector Co., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
Condenser Corporation of America, South Plainfield, N. J.
Carl Bajohr Lightning Conductor Co., St. Louis, Mo.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. No. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

March 17, 1937

St. Patrick's night was in its glory when the relief committee of Local No. 1, under the leadership of Charles Bergdorfer, arranged the first annual Shamrock-Hot-Shot dance. With an attendance of nearly 500, the dancers tripped the light fantastic to Morry Newman's Missouri orchestra.

The decorations were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion, green, naturally, being the predominating color and streamed from crag to crag warning everyone with green switchman lanterns that it was o. k. to go ahead and have a good time.

An Irishman's St. Patrick's tree was in its prime on the right side of the stage, decorated with green streamers and lanterns for ornaments.

Who Was St. Patrick

St. Patrick, "The apostle of Ireland." His birthplace is uncertain but was probably in southwestern Britain, and his British name was Succat. (Editor's note: There is a difference of opinion about this, but we will let Brother Newman say his piece.)

At 16 years of age he was carried off by Irish marauders and passed his captivity as a herdsman near the mountain Slemish in County Antrim (as tradition has it) or in Connaught. The herdsman saw visions in which he was urged to escape and after six years of slavery he escaped to the north coast of Gaul. Ordained deacon at Auxerre, some 14 years later, he returned to Ireland and proceeded to the conversion of Ulster. There is the possibility that he visited Rome and returned with relics.

At any rate, his use of the shamrock as an illustration of the Trinity led to its being regarded as the national Irish symbol. A strange chant of his, called the Loric, is preserved in the Liber Hymnorum, and what purports to have been his bell is shown in the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.

Radio Station Broadcast

When the jollification was at its height, quiet was asked for a few moments to announce that our shamrock ball would be on the air for 30 minutes with entertainers for the Radio Station WIL broadcast of dance music.

Rogers Bacon, that inimitable WIL announcer, rounded up their staff artists and their voices went out over the ether to entertain the unseen public. The writer delivered a short discourse on the philosophy of life's being a funny proposition after all, between numbers.

Frank Kauffmann opened the broadcast with a short address about the electrical workers of St. Louis.

On With the Dance

Between dances, five union waitresses served guests at tables in the night club fashion, set-ups of bottled beer, soda, corned beef, cheese and hot bow-wow sandwiches.

Any time during the evening you would find: Gary Spencer tip toeing spring dances. Frank O'Connel with a handful of refreshment checks, or buying beer for those with-

out. Johnny Black dancing with all the girls. Freddie Blind asking for German waltzes. Henry Steineke asking for faster music. Arthur Schading with a smile. All the committee on the job. John Barry with a bottle of soda pop. Ralph Percels mixing drinks. Charles Muckler—missing. Gus Loepker towering everybody. Midge Pyatt on a box behind the bar. Biddy Gundell fog horning it. Harry Langing checking in. George Haarhus checking out. W. B. Smith taking in the shekles. Trip Smith checking up. Dave Browning saving bottle tops. Everybody enjoying themselves.

The members of the committee are to be commended highly for their earnest efforts, time and labor in making this dance one of the most outstanding social evenings Local No. 1 has had.

At present, work in St. Louis is at a standstill. There are few out of work. Ground has been broken at the new armory. Air-conditioning is one of the big items in labor at this time. The new post office has resumed work after a strike of carpenters and laborers. No doubt, when the weather breaks St. Louis will have a small boom this year.

May the April showers bring everyone May flowers and good times again.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
"A Lover of 'Light' Work."

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

At the time this is being written, at 7:45 p. m. on the night of March 20, spring is being ushered into this city to the strains of a wind whistling along at the rate of 40 miles per hour, bringing with it a sleet storm which is freezing as fast as it falls. The bird who wrote that poem about beautiful spring evidently never saw this season start out the way it is doing here. But we have the weather forecaster's word for it that it is only a temporary condition which will soon blow over.

Out in the better residential district where the Building Trades Council has been picketing jobs unfair to organized labor the situa-

tion has become somewhat complicated. The builders formed an organization of their own and prepared to buck the council. In an attempt to settle the dispute they presented their views to the Toledo Peace Board and among other things which they ask are the following: A reduction in initiation fees in all unions to the sum of \$3, remittance of all fines against their workmen, and last, but not least, they wish to have the right to employ what they term "handy men," that is men who are able to do carpenter work, brick work, plumbing and plastering and even do electrical work. One part of their group has even attempted to have a C. I. O. trades council formed. At this writing, however, the fight is still being waged with indication that it will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the A. F. of L. trades council.

While down town the other evening I met the "Duke" and was sorry to learn that his home burned to the ground with all his possessions. I know that all the Brothers will sympathize with him over his losses.

The sands of time are fast slipping through the glass and it will not be long before the correspondent for this local will have run his string as such. It has been his ambition to make the letters from Toledo as interesting to members at large as to the boys at home. How well he has succeeded he has no way of knowing, unless some of the Brothers who have read these letters would write him and let him know what they think of his efforts. Brickbats as well as bouquets will be received in the spirit in which they are offered.

The Port of Toledo has been open for a month already. This is two months before it would normally open due to the mild winter which we have had. The ice in the bay at this port is always gone before it leaves any other port on the lakes. This is one of the arguments advanced by the Toledo Port Commission to the government at Washington for an appropriation to dredge out a mooring basin capable of anchoring 150 vessels. Every boat laid up in this port during the winter means over \$6,000 spent in this city for labor and materials in getting it ready for service in the spring.

Members of this local got through the winter in pretty nice shape and have expectations of a still busier spring and summer if all the construction on paper reaches the stage where it is actually begun. Numerous factory additions plus a huge private home building project would put all the boys to work. Hoping that the Brothers in all other parts of the country have the same hopeful prospects I will put the cover on the old machine and call it a day.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Having been a little tardy the last time, will now try to be on time for once. In our letter in the November issue of the JOURNAL we stressed the point that should we be successful in our efforts to absorb the electric department of the L. A. G. and E., that we would make very strenuous efforts to organize the electrical workers who would be taken over by the municipal plant.

At our last meeting the business manager, Brother George A. Evans, reported that the outside employees are now organized 100 per

READ

Over 45, by L. U. No. 143.

Progress in Boston, by L. U. No. 103.

A local sponsors a play, by L. U. No. 77.

Increases in membership and work, by L. U. No. 429.

Steady, upward climb, by L. U. No. 28.

After the flood, by L. U. No. 212.

Education on Lake Erie, by L. U. No. 39.

New gains, by L. U. No. 18.

Northern States Power is organized, by L. U. No. 292.

Hollywood says "hello," by L. U. No. 40.

These epistles indicate that new energy and hope arrive with spring.

cent, with the exception of one man, and that he had promised to be in our office the following day to fill out his application.

Most of this was done through the good management of Business Manager George Evans and his two assistants, Brothers Tex Bineham and Frank Carpenter. I am enclosing a list of those who made application and joined L. U. No. 18 during the month of February. This list includes several classifications, such as line foreman, lineman, cablesplicers, electric mechanics, operators, metermen, electrical engineers and all their helpers:

R. D. Kolb, L. Pearce, L. J. Ligon, V. B. Harvéy, J. L. Ryan, L. J. Morris, W. C. Whitaker, James Orr, Henry E. Pringle, J. H. Hansen, R. M. Douglas Hale, U. M. Comerford, W. G. Watson, A. E. Hayes, W. S. Adams, J. H. Rasure, F. M. McMillin, R. L. Aubrey, C. P. Neaves, R. G. Henry, A. R. Jennings, P. G. Martin, Chester R. Wallis, W. J. Thomas, Elmer J. Gutsch, Charles Herbert Hanni, Fred Cats, Boyd Thuosby, Arthur P. Groftholdt, Andrew J. Miller, W. W. Wales, Joseph E. Lampert, Claude H. Skutt, E. W. McNichols, Roderick Warfield, Leonard L. Tweedy, R. W. Lackey, M. I. Hansen, R. McDonald, Hugh Beam, John H. Carnahan, W. H. Alford, T. W. Rodrigus, W. D. Peters, A. H. Diamond, W. L. Rush, Mark E. Eyler, Don R. Young, C. N. Anherie, Earl M. Way, L. N. Snider, W. Clark, C. E. Stovell, Paul W. Buchler, F. E. Martin, C. J. Hanford, Peter Burns, H. A. Adams, C. L. Fair, H. M. Vining, W. R. Jones, C. L. Hill, Thomas Smith, A. S. Foster, Henry Steklenburg, Charles Foell, James C. Johnson, Roy L. Leach, A. E. Torrance, J. Loyal Huff, Elmer C. Reynolds, Dennis Daly, Elmer G. Fredrich, Jack Beckett, E. J. Brown, J. A. Verduga, J. H. Hill, O. R. O'Toole, Roy D. Snarr, W. H. Agaro, Benjamin H. Dyer, B. D. Walsh, D. W. Gilmore, W. E. Bolton, R. L. Campbell, J. Jones, Lester F. Stevens, C. H. Edmonston, A. H. Benson, Bert W. Wade, Jr., V. R. Snyder, J. P. Taylor, Tobey Olivin, Walter A. Mitchell, Stacy W. Luke, Henry R. Funke, S. G. Ruffner.

As stated above, these are just the ones taken in during the month of February. This is L. U. No. 18's answer to the Chamber of Commerce and the M. and M. on their open shop policy. This group of business men and financiers are trying their best to keep this city on the open shop basis. But organized labor is making gains in our city never dreamed of.

L. U. No. 18 now has a few of its members on the unemployed list but, as stated some time ago, we have no kick coming, we have been very lucky the past three years.

Our business manager reported at our last meeting that the future looked very bright. There are several good sized jobs coming up. None of them are as yet under way and it may be several months before some of them get started.

We are quite worried as to just what is going to happen between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. It's just too bad that a split had to occur in the ranks of organized labor at this time. How well most of us remember the split in our own organization, and the damage it did to us. It was very discouraging, to say the least, to have two local unions of the same classification, meeting the same night in the same building. Well, that's exactly what we did for years. And that's one of the reasons why we feel so discouraged over the outlook at the present time. We know by past experience that no good whatsoever can possibly come out of it. I have no solution to offer as a remedy, the question being entirely too big for me. We only hope that the two groups get together before too much damage is done.

Herbert Bennett

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that the International Executive Council records the passing of Brother Herbert Bennett—a representative of our Brotherhood.

Herbert Bennett was admitted to membership in 1901 and since then he was a most active, efficient and loyal member and representative. He always tried to carry out the Brotherhood policies and the principles for which we stand.

For several years he was business manager of former Local Union No. 402, Greenwich, Conn., and as business manager of this local union he established and maintained excellent working conditions and his accomplishments were recognized by all. For the past few years he has served as a representative for our Brotherhood. His services were always the best. He worked early and late in behalf of the membership, and in this field his attainments were remarkable.

He died in service! He gave to the Brotherhood his full life and devotion. He exemplified the spirit and the cause of the I. B. E. W.

The International Executive Council, in meeting assembled, does, on this 24th day of March, 1937, extend its condolence in the grief of the family, relatives and friends of Brother Bennett. We mourn his passing and join with all others in expressing our deep appreciation for his services and our sincere sympathy at his loss. While he has now passed on his invincible spirit will continue to live in the hearts and minds of the officers and members of this Brotherhood.

* * * *

On Wednesday, March 24, 1937, the International Executive Council adopted the above resolution and stood in silent tribute.

Copies of this resolution have been sent to the family and to Local Union No. 3 and Local Union No. 277.

As this is probably more than my allotted space, will be back next month with more news from this district.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Editor:

My friends, I don't intend to criticize, shatter or express malice against our present International set-up, or any person connected therewith. But, democratically speaking, a convention made up of delegates from the various locals is the proper time and place to revise our Constitution, when necessary, to conform to present-day conditions and to elect our leaders for a given term. The opportunity for this review should never be neglected. On it rests the improvement or preservation of our International set-up.

We must express our views and opinions as to whether our leaders, or future leaders, are sufficiently competent to ward off the attacks made against our industry. We must also be sure they are able, or will be able, to bring about harmony among our workers and the people of the nation.

During the depth of the depression it

was not advisable to hold a convention for financial reasons, but be we rich or poor at this time we cannot turn our backs to the value of meeting together, whereby democratic changes can be made to offset or conform with present problems. By side-tracking or waiving this right we have all to lose and nothing to gain. Numerous old-time methods or ideas, to my mind, are not applicable to the conditions of the present era. In order to be successful the average business man no longer spends the entire day scratching over papers in his office. He is traveling throughout his factory, department store, shop, etc., so as to familiarize himself and keep up with the new problems, problems that are quite different from those which in the past were settled in his office.

Problems facing the worker today are not questions that can be settled on a curbstone. They are questions that affect and require the voice and power of our entire rank and file in order to safeguard our security. As you well know, two heads are much better than one.

We also must take into consideration the strength or weakness of the actions of our

past, present or future leaders in line of duty, because after all their actions are our actions, regardless of their nature, performed under the scope of the authority given them. Therefore, may I state, whether it be for good or bad, we should exercise our right and privilege to vote. Any one of us would feel defrauded if his vote were taken from him, or if it were not counted. But, it is also a duty to vote. In other words, we are not voting to protect our personal rights or property, but for the good of the entire set-up and because the ballot is the means by which we may protect the rights of all. As in our local set-up we must vote at the election of officers, in order to secure good management, so every member is responsible through his vote for the kind of government to which he obligates himself. There is an old rule: "Silence gives consent." If, then, a set of inefficient men should plot to get the offices, all the members who did not take the trouble to vote against them would help the inefficient party into power and would also be to blame for the harm they might do.

Suppose, again, that the members were asked to vote "yes" or "no" upon some proposed change in our Constitution, and suppose that many members did not vote at all? Whichever way the vote went, those who did not vote would be to blame if harm came. For they did nothing to prevent it. A system of government is never completed. New conditions arise, new laws have to be made, old machinery wears out and needs repairing, new machinery has to be invented. This is especially true in a new and growing industry like ours. There are, therefore, suggestions to be made for possible improvements in our governing system, and these suggestions only can be made democratically at a convention. We need a convention in order to do our repairing, if any. Our Local Union No. 26 realized the importance of this and voted unanimous approval.

What are the reactions of your organization? Put them in force, whether for or against, and let them be published.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

It seems the majority of the boys are feeding in greener pastures, as it were. Yes, inasmuch as conditions are still not what they should be, some of the Brothers took jobs with the B. & O. Railroad and a large number are employed in the jurisdiction of Local No. 26. All this is being repeated because the conditions as mentioned are of the same status.

Local No. 26 deserves a good bit of credit for the grand manner in which it has accepted our boys. We can express the gratitude of all the boys now in their territory. We feel that Brothers Preller and Ollie Ross come in for a very large share of the credit due No. 26. We trust that the present excellent relations now existing will always continue. It puts our obligation that we all take, into real concrete form: "He so appealing to me and I finding him worthy."

We had the pleasure of meeting Vic Gerardi in person—the scribe of No. 26. We find his stuff good and makes excellent reading. Let's have more of it, Vic. You ought to be able to get in quite a bit of reading when the library is completed and the stacks filled. Hope to meet you again in the near future for some more of those short talks. When are you going to write an answer to your cousin's subject on changes in corporations for the purpose of easing up on taxes? We're looking forward to it.

One subject comes to our mind that we feel should be gone into more thoroughly,

that of conventions. We feel that this should not be skipped over too lightly. We already have had too many postponements for one reason or another. True, economic conditions were a factor to be reckoned with, but we feel times have improved enough to justify holding a convention. One is sorely needed for threshing out a number of important and vital questions. Our officers can be of the finest caliber, but human nature is such that when any one in authority goes on for years without feeling any necessity for answering to anyone for his actions, plans or intentions, he is apt to spoil, as it were. He becomes stagnant. The Brotherhood loses that intimate touch that personal consideration. The I. O. begins to appear so remote, so impersonal a thing. We feel that, for the good of the Brotherhood, for that need of revitalizing and instilling new life we sorely need a convention.

We read the excellent description and noted with great interest the subject discussed by No. 613, their neon class. It makes it doubly interesting because No. 28 is a real pioneer in that line. We were amazed to read of the small amount of equipment the 48 men are compelled to use. True, 24 attend class at one time, but we found that with only eight men attending class at one time we could about get along comfortably with the same amount of equipment. Now that the class has advanced, more equipment such as ribbon burners are to be added, and quarters will be too crowded. This necessitates moving the school to new quarters in the local's building. The neon school in Florida is evidently filling a great need and the students study for a period of five and one-half hours per day. Of course this does not permit them to work at the trade while learning, but gives them a great chance to get in plenty of practice during the best part of the day. In this respect No. 28 differs considerably from the Florida school. Here the boys are required to put in three hours per night, five nights per week, or a total of 15 hours per week minimum. All lost time due to absence has to be made up to come up to the minimum. A number of the boys get in considerable more time by filling in extra time on Saturdays. The boys really work and quite a few are making excellent progress. Steve Duhan has already turned out the first letters, "I. B. E. W. S. J. D." (his initials). It was quite a thrill to witness the first product turned out and burning. You can be assured the boys work like Trojans to put in their time at night after working all day. Some even work in Washington and travel 80 miles per day, which means arising at 5 a. m. or earlier. So from this you can readily see that the boys have the proper spirit. The school has been in existence since January, 1937. It appears to really get a real hold in the neon sign industry, more schools will have to be started as the percentage of successful tube benders in proportion to the students is very small. We were informed that a ratio of 2 to 12 is considered good. From this you can gather that the trade really requires great skill and takes plenty of hard work.

Brother Harry Roeder brought up a subject on the floor that we feel should be given serious consideration. We offer these suggestions in the friendliest spirit and only to be helpful and in the nature of constructive criticism.

Brother Carl Sholtz, our B. M., and the present administration have inherited a condition or situation that needs to be remedied in the worst kind of a way. During the long period of depression quite a number of concessions and sacrifices were made. Conditions that took years of hard work

to build up were modified, the wage scale was cut a number of times—all this in hopes of securing more work by giving the contractors a chance to meet unfair competition. But one factor was lost sight of completely. It seems that the labor committees threw all caution to the winds or were just reaching for something that was not there. They simply forgot to notice or consider that when the union contractor cuts his price, due to lowered wage scale, the non-union man cuts his and in the end the differential, or ratio of difference remains the same. We had just as much depression after taking cuts as we had before we started. Things boomed up for the non-union man and for us they just went in reverse. Today we work under conditions that prevailed a long time ago. It will take years to regain what we've lost.

Now we feel that the time is ripe to start a gradual rise—not too suddenly, of course, but a slow, steady climb. We should guard that we don't create another fiasco that came about during the erection of a large auto plant, when everyone waited till the rush was over and then put in a demand for an increase. A neighboring local found it logical to maintain their same scale all during depression, despite strong arguments in favor of a cut. We repeat again, we offer this in a real helpful spirit.

As for our officers, we feel we have as good a set-up as No. 28 ever had. Our B. M., Carl Sholtz, is tops. Whitey Hoffman will shout that to the world any old time. Why, even Dick Vale withdrew a motion when somebody thought it was a reflection on our B. M. Carl expressed his appreciation for the confidence bestowed in him. Who wouldn't have confidence in a man when he succeeds in cementing a friendship with a sister local when preceding officers failed in their attempts? Quite a number of the boys are now profiting by the great step Carl took.

Speaking of officers, our recording secretary, none other than the famous Eddy Garmatz, of American Brewery fame, has gone and did it. You could knock us over with a 20-pound maul when we heard the news. After all these years of wandering and job changing, Eddy anchors himself in the suds factory and becomes so attached to the place that he imagines himself lonely. So he ups and takes himself a mate and goes to Miami, his old stamping ground, for a vacation. We're wrong, honeymoon. While there, Eddy, pay our respects to Ray Murdock and tell him we still appreciate the way he treated us while a member of No. 349. Well, to make a short story long, Eddy has deserted the single blessed state and takes on new burdens and still believes two can live cheaper than one. Boy! What an eye-opener awaits him.

In all seriousness, Eddy, accept our heartiest congratulations and sincerest best wishes to you and your new wife. We hope to have the pleasure of meeting her some future day. Judging from the valuable gifts Eddy received, we begin to suspect that he stands high in the esteem of his fellow workers. Again, accept our best wishes.

As Walter Winchell would say it, Frank Klein expects a bundle from heaven any day or any minute, or maybe he's already a daddy; who knows?

Roy McNeil, who denies he's the McNeil of Libby, McNeil and Libby, has already got that car you heard so much about.

Pete Hefner doesn't feel happy unless he can turn to the pages of the JOURNAL and see his name, regardless whether it is a credit to him or not.

One of the jobs in Washington seems to have a representative crowd from No. 28.

Well, we understand Brother Cook, the big boy of No. 28, is going to take the fatal

step in the very near future. Another case of a good man gone wrong. He also believes two can live as cheaply as one. A beautiful surprise is in store for him, too.

We note that Local No. 3 is having its troubles these days with suits and investigations and what nots on its hands.

An item caught our eye in the "Electrical Contractor." It seems that a Long Island building operator in his operations buys his own electrical materials and hires labor for its installation. He pays the munificent scale of \$7 per house for labor which takes two men to complete. We repeat, \$7 for labor. Imagine the job, if you can.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

The boys of No. 39 have started back to school again. There was a time when if the student didn't take up some one of the professions he considered three or four grades of schooling an elegant sufficiency; in fact, it wasn't a question of grades that counted at all with the average boy. Boys were regulated by age rather than grades, and in about seven out of 10 cases the boy was compelled by necessity to throw education out the window to help to raise the family. But not so today. We are compelled to send the younger ones to school until a certain age, of which we all agree, if the employer will put enough in the pay envelope to give them the best that money can buy and to take up the studies and professions they like best. But the old-timers and the new recruits feel as though they need a little polishing up, particularly on technical as well as the practical side of their job, which will no doubt be of great benefit when seeking promotion as well as making their work more interesting.

There are close to 100 of the men taking up the higher and finer and more important and intricate problems of their work. The boys like their studies greatly. They are showing a great interest and hope to have considerable knowledge pertaining to their work when the period is over. Mr. Skove is the instructor, and he has stated that he is deeply interested in the work and says it is most gratifying to note the enthusiasm displayed by the men, so go to it!

The labor world has produced another crown prince in the person of his excellency, Governor Frank Murphy, of Michigan. We salute you, Governor, for the masterful way that you settled the strike with the General Motors and the Committee for Industrial Organization, somewhat after the fashion of Governor Olson, of Minnesota, in the teamsters and truck drivers' strike some time ago. This is one time that with the National Guard on the scene of the strike they can be used to protect the plants involved against the union or the strikers, to put it that way. By your diplomatic and your keen-sighted and your humanitarian method you have established a new epoch in labor circles. You have proven to the industrial world that human rights are as sacred as property rights; you have proven conclusively that you can still be a law-abiding public official, that you can comply with the spirit and the letter of the law in every detail, have the necessary law enforcements at hand, that they can be taught to protect life as well as property, and you showed them just that. Governor Murphy, we doff our hats to you; we commend you most highly; you have exemplified to every public official throughout the length and breadth of this land, be he large or small, how to handle labor disputes in the manner that you gentlemen have displayed in handling the recent strikes. You have won the respect of the labor fraternity

in this nation and our best wishes to you and God's blessing and protection be yours.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 40 returned to the members after seven years.

Well, boys, it looks as if the old saying that life changes every seven years has again proved to be true.

For the past seven years Local No. 40 has been under the supervision of the International Office, and now after a visit from International President Dan Tracy, we are back once more on our own. President Tracy made a complete survey of the situation, and after many conferences with the executive board and our business manager, Al Speede, decided that we were capable of handling our own affairs. Therefore, Al Speede, business manager; and the present officers, Dick Scaife, president; T. W. Lamar, financial secretary; H. P. Foss, treasurer; and our executive board, consisting of Charles Meyers, M. C. Ambrose, T. W. Lamar, W. M. Bertram, Fred Ward and O. G. Power, will hold their offices under the International appointment until June, 1937, when the regular election of officers will be held. We are confident that the good work accomplished by our officers will be recognized in the general election and that the members will vote accordingly.

Not having held a regular monthly meeting for eight months, there was some doubt as to the number of Brothers who would attend the first meeting under the new set-up, but to the surprise of all concerned every chair in the hall was occupied, it being the largest attendance Local No. 40 has enjoyed for several years, so I guess we are off to a flying start.

International Vice President Milne was present at the local meeting and made a splendid talk explaining the new set-up and the desires of President Tracy, our local officers and himself for the mutual benefit of the organization. It was the first opportunity for the majority of our Brothers to see or hear our vice president, and from the various comments made I am sure they were very favorably impressed with his appearance and sincerity.

International Representative Kelly made a short talk regarding the various locals in this district that he had contacted, and their general condition. The meeting was very satisfactory and the interest shown by the members present was gratifying to Vice President Milne and to our own officers as well, and, everyone is hopeful of more co-operation in the future—something that has been lacking for quite some time.

After the meeting had adjourned our new entertainment committee went into action and served the Brothers with a feed prepared by them during the day and consisting of chili and beans, salad, French rolls, coffee and doughnuts. During the feed many Brothers working in different studios and not having an opportunity of meeting one another were seen talking together and becoming acquainted, and by the time the party broke up there were many new friendships in the making among Brothers who heretofore had never met, and this makes for a better condition in the local.

There is considerable new construction going on in several of the studios, which helps us to solve our unemployment situation to a certain extent, but unfortunately there is not enough work to eliminate this problem entirely, several of our members still remaining unemployed.

We are very appreciative of the consideration accorded by President Tracy in returning Local No. 40 to us, and we intend

to do everything possible to make Local No. 40 one of the finest in the entire Brotherhood, and in this way proving to Brother Tracy that his confidence in us was not misplaced. Again we wish to thank him and hope for a very successful future.

BERT W. THOMAS.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

The months fly around and here it is past the middle of March and almost time for the next issue of the JOURNAL to go to press. Last month I had a letter ready for the mail but tried to say something better left unsaid, so got a censor mark. Before I could rewrite it, it was too late to get to you before the first of the month.

The last letter you received from me was dated for the January issue, so will have to go back over a lot of time in order to bring my correspondence up to date.

In January the Central Labor Council committee on education sponsored Irwin Shaw's anti-war play, "Bury the Dead." Various locals took the house for one night, either as a group or individuals. The play, while unusual, was interesting and educational and the players were very good, being the renowned Repertory Players, with the reputation for fine interpretation of any story they play. See this show if the opportunity offers and you will never regret it.

The state legislature started its big show in January with a fight for house leadership between the governor and the Washington State Commonwealth group. Labor has begun to realize that state legislative bodies are the place where they must go to protect their interests and obtain laws for the betterment of their living conditions. Several very vicious bills were introduced this year but have been successfully defeated by labor. Two very important bills, as far as electrical workers are concerned, were put through. One was an act that enabled the Brothers in Tacoma to obtain wage increases that were pending the passage of this act, and another concerned the state electrical construction code that the power companies attempted to get another unlimited time extension on. This was stopped, but three years extension was granted with stipulations that in case of dangerous conditions they would be rectified upon written notice.

Throughout the entire legislative session our very able representatives in the persons of our new I. R., Roy Smith, of Tacoma, Business Manager George Mulkey of 77, and Business Manager Mullaney of Radiomen's Local No. B741, were on the job.

In February Seattle held its primary election with the usual amount of mud slinging and another near mistake was made by the labor movement in allowing or supporting too many candidates for the offices to be filled. The Washington State Commonwealth Federation had endorsed two men for city council positions and one incumbent was favored to be retained, but labor was not united sufficiently on these three candidates to prevent others from filing on the strength of their labor affiliations.

Fortunately, the six leading candidates nominated in the primaries, saved the day for labor and split the candidates evenly so there was no question as to which way to vote, for labor, or the reactionaries in the form of the Order of Cincinnati.

This matter of council candidates being taken care of as far as the voters were concerned left the remaining time until general election open to the street car deal which was dealt with very thoroughly. This street car deal had the whole town talking and no two people understood it the same. This deal was a re-financing deal calling for \$12,500,000 bond issue supported by an eastern

banking syndicate to re-finance the entire transportation system and outstanding indebtedness, with stipulations that the street car system would be torn out and replaced by trackless trolleys and gas busses in one year. This deal was fought mainly by the street car men's union because no provisions were made to protect wages and working conditions, and because of the age limit specified for breaking in the men on the trackless trolleys.

This local supported the plan and was condemned for doing so although we had no other choice under the circumstances and probably would have made a much better showing had it not been for the political angle that we would have been forced into. We did have the pleasure, however, of seeing our men install the trial trolleys so the people did have a short opportunity to observe the trackless trolley in operation. Had the people been given more time to observe and ride in this trackless trolley they probably would have voted for the plan instead of against it as they did.

The transportation problem in Seattle is now in a bigger mess than ever before because of the purchase of the Rainier Valley system on the strength of anticipating the people's acceptance of the re-financing deal. However, the mayor of this town will now have the opportunity of proving his statements made in his campaign for election last year and also statements made in his campaign this year against trackless trolleys.

To go back to the general election, labor had one of the most successful ones ever held here, I believe. Their three endorsed candidates led by a large majority, electing two new councilmen and retaining one. They also carried the school position and the port position. This new city council that takes office in June, I hope, will mean an opportunity for the passing of an enabling act to enable Local No. 77 to obtain a signed agreement with the Seattle City Light (the municipal power company).

Our international vice president, Scott Milne, was in town over the last week and outlined organizing plans for the coming year. I would like to say that if the A. F. of L. had more men like him in their executive positions there would be less cause for the threatening C. I. O. split that exists today. For under the able leadership of Scott Milne we have achieved a major success within the I. B. E. W. and maintained a high degree of solidarity between locals and the labor movement as a whole.

There still remains much to be said but this letter is getting long so will close with hopes to hear from some of the boys, or better yet, to have the opportunity to see some of them out here in the state of Washington during their vacations, for this is the greatest vacation land left in the world.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Local No. 86 has taken the air through station WSAY, which is operated and controlled by one of our members, Brother Gordon Brown. For three Sundays the electrical workers of Rochester have put on dramatic sketches reenacting happenings which our fire department successfully combated.

The use of union labor in wiring installations is fully emphasized, which, after all, is the point we wish to bring out before the public.

On Friday night, April 30, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester is having a dance in the Powers Hotel. The members who live in the western part of

New York state, and those who can make it are invited to attend.

We are sorry to report the loss of one of our charter members on Tuesday, February 23, Brother Chris Loeffler, who was one of our pension members, has been a life-long faithful Brother, and it is with the deepest of regret we announce his passing to the world beyond. Brother Loeffler was the type of man who always saw the best in everyone, and never had a harsh word against anyone. He died as he lived, with a serene conscience, knowing his reward would come later.

After 19 years without an agreement the building laborers of our city have a signed contract with the leading contractors in this vicinity. A two weeks strike and the support of the other building trades did the trick very nicely. Just another sample of what co-operation and co-ordination in the construction industry can accomplish.

Brother Herb Keller is back in town after a brief sojourn to the Boston navy yards, where he was summoned to appear for work. His hopes for a steady job were dashed to pieces when it turned out to be a short emergency project. Moral: Even a government telegram can be a dud.

By the time this letter goes to press the boys who worked in Olean will no doubt be back home here to roost. Just another word of thanks to Local No. 351 for the courtesy and good will shown to our boys. Hope we will be able to reciprocate sometime.

Business has picked up considerably, but it is still quite a distance to our normal trend of pre-depression days. Here is hoping some day we will be able to say all of our members are working full time again.

A. G. BRUCZICKI,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Well, boys, I am just about recovering from a barrage of gentle gibes, jolts and jabs by the membership for having failed to contribute an article to the WORKER last month. You know, it makes a fellow feel rather small, so to speak, to know that so many of the boys are reading and apparently appreciating his humble offerings. The little friendly call-downs I get, when I strike out occasionally, are really compliments. I do hope all is now forgiven.

In the March issue of the WORKER, Brother Harrie (Goody) Goodwin, the I. B. E. W. cartoonist, brought to the attention of all by a very clever drawing, what we in Local No. 103 are attempting to do in the way of further educating our membership.

About two months ago the officers, in conjunction with the Boston school department, made arrangements to open classes in advanced drawing and electricity, oil-burning theory and construction, refrigeration and air-conditioning, with the purpose in mind of further educating our membership to the point where they will be able to meet all the necessary requirements that tend to make a good mechanic.

The school meets each Saturday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. All who have availed themselves of the opportunity of attending have been lavish in their praises of the courses offered and of the instructors of each class. Instructors Joe Connors and Harrie Goodwin have been members of Local No. 103 for over 25 years. We have a number of other electrical instructors in the school of Boston who are also members. These men, under the supervision of Co-ordinator Moriarity, are doing a great piece of work for our members. Next year, if possible, the classes will be enlarged to give all who wish the opportunity to attend.

I am happy to announce that Brother officer, Maurice Berkowitz, member of the executive board, is just recovering from a severe illness. Maurice was laid low with a sock in the "bread basket," but, as most of us know, he is not the type to polish the canvas with his shoulder blades so he is up again and battling hard to win. We are all satisfied that he will be standing up in the last round. Maurice wishes to extend through the WORKER his sincere thanks to all who visited him during his illness.

At this writing rumor has it that Boston will soon witness a few sit-down strikes. This rumor created the thought as to what would happen in the event that the chauffeurs and stenographers and all other workers who spend most of the work-day sitting down, were called upon to strike. It would seem foolish for them to call a sit-down strike since they are already at squat. The only way the writer feels that they could win would be to stand up.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y. Editor:

As it has been some time since this local has had a letter in the official JOURNAL it behooves me to get busy.

First of all I wish to state that after April 1, we will be located in our new hall at 317 Cherry Street. The labor movement is growing so rapidly that the present quarters became too small, and as more people want to organize we have to get larger quarters to take care of them. There are over 30 locals affiliated with the Central Labor Council.

The convention committee is making extensive plans to take care of the New York State Federation of Labor here in August. It has been 20 years since the state federation has convened here.

We'll be able in another issue to tell of the final doings.

Work has slowed up some during the winter (naturally) but now that spring is here it is beginning to pick up, and the prospects look bright for a better year than last.

Plans are being made to get the employees of the city light plant into a local of their own and the telephone employees are talking of getting in line again.

The woman's auxiliary of Local No. 106 meets regularly every month. They are very much interested and they wonder why they didn't get together long before they did. They held their first anniversary dinner at their last meeting, March 17, at Gretchen's Kitchen, and from the reports they must have had a wonderful time. They also held a stork shower for their past secretary. Maybe they will have a letter in the WORKER so I will quit. It certainly would be fine if all locals had auxiliaries.

Two of our members have lost their parents lately. The father of President A. R. Webeck, and the mother of Walter Crosby. These Brothers have our sympathy.

W. R. M.

L. U. NO. 109 AND NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Now, for the last few issues I have been looking in the WORKER for some news from our local, but haven't met with any success until it came to my mind that I was the one who should have put it in. Well, if that is an excuse or something else, here goes. No alibi! We have had lots of news that could have been in the other issues. For one thing, how the Tri-Cities went over the top in helping the Red Cross in the flood disaster. There was \$40,000 raised and about 27 tons of clothing sent in my part

of town. One little tot brought a bathing suit, all in good faith.

We on the Illinois side also had one. Old Man Rock River went on a rampage and did some little damage, overflowing many thousand acres of farm land. One funny sight I saw—and went back and got another drink—was an electric refrigerator floating down the river.

One bit of news that ought to have been in the WORKER is that L. U. No. 145 and No. 109 have voted to operate as a mixed local for a year on a trial period. We have had a few meetings with the Brothers and they are a fine bunch of fellows and we don't see why things won't go along O.K. with both of the locals. Will tell more particulars in the next issue. L. U. No. 145 is looking ahead for a little change in the pay day without any sit-down exercise. The boys are busy at this time and things look good for the coming year. Brother Paulson is getting some notes on the dam jobs going on down the Mississippi river and will have some interesting news for the WORKER about them.

Next month will have some news and no alibis if this gets by the Editor.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 121, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Federal Electrical Workers Local No. 121 held its annual dinner-dance at the Lotus Restaurant, Washington, D. C., on February 9, with a large number of the members, their wives and friends present. It was a great night, in spite of the weather, and everyone present enjoyed the whole evening. The dinner was good and well served, after which our genial president, Brother Carl B. Johnson, was introduced and acted as toastmaster, which position he filled very creditably.

It is not often that Local No. 121 has the privilege of entertaining such a group of distinguished guests. The Hon. Matthew M. Neely, U. S. Senator from West Virginia, had accepted our invitation to be present, but at the last minute was detained by a committee meeting. The guests of honor included:

Hon. Robert Ramspeck, U. S. Representative from Georgia; Hon. Alvin W. Hall, director of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Hon. Augustus E. Giegengack, U. S. Public Printer; Clark R. Long, assistant director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; George Ortleb, Deputy U. S. Public Printer; Charles A. Peters, Jr., assistant director, U. S. National Park Service; Louis N. Endres, electrical engineer, U. S. Park Service; D. W. Tracy, international president, I. B. E. W.; Joseph S. McDonagh, legislative representative, I. B. E. W.; N. P. Alifas, chairman, legislative committee, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Other guests were John M. Smith, Charles L. Reed, R. H. Chappell; Ollie Ross; C. F. Preller, J. F. Noonan.

Our speaking time being limited, we had time for only a few of the guests to speak. We were very glad that our international president, Brother Tracy, could be present and give us a few words of encouragement. We also received some encouraging words from Representative Ramspeck of Georgia. Both Mr. Giegengack and Mr. Hall stated that their relations with their employees were very cordial and both of them gave credit to the employees for much of the success of their respective printing establishments, even though they could not agree on which one was the largest. We were sorry that we could not hear from the other guests but our time was up and we had to stop. We felt greatly honored by the presence of

these guests and hope that they enjoyed the evening as much as we enjoyed their being with us.

The entertainment committee was composed of Brothers Roscoe V. Strout, chairman; Amasa A. Ludwig; Raymond Smith; Culvor R. de Shazo; John Klacknig.

Much of the success of the evening was due to the efforts of our president, Brother Carl B. Johnson, both as toastmaster and in his assistance in arranging the tables and amplifiers. We were sorry that all the members could not be present for we know they missed a very pleasant evening. After the speeches, many stayed for dancing and the second floor show.

The table decorations were furnished by Mrs. Roscoe V. Strout, wife of the chairman of the entertainment committee. The wives of the members of the entertainment committee assisted in receiving the guests and their wives.

A. A. LUDWIG.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

In the words of Mr. Hennessy of sacred memory, "I see by the papers" that there is a severe shortage of building tradesmen, even including electrical workers, and that conditions are so bad in the state of Kentucky that everyone is working.

Now someone must be to blame for this deplorable condition and after getting down to an impartial study of the problem it seems that the guilty party has been found and exposed in the pages of that great friend of labor, "The Architectural Forum."

Quoting from a quotation from that holy magazine, "The building trades unions not only have not trained any apprentices in the last few years, but 90 per cent are not considering taking on any apprentices for some time to come." Please page President-Emeritus Lowell of Harvard and ask him to write a letter about it. We all read how unlawful he thinks a sit-down strike is and of course the refusal to glut the labor market with building tradesmen is a great deal worse because if the employers had a big surplus of hungry mechanics to pick from they could soon build up an organization of "loyal" workers who knew their place and did what they were told to do by their superiors.

Another crime I see the building tradesmen have committed is to grow old. In fact the Forum article is again quoted as complaining that over 40 per cent of the skilled mechanics are over 45 years of age. Horrors! all those lies about our age us old fellows told must not have stuck after all. Well, if we are so dumb as to grow old and refuse to train a lot of young fellows to take our jobs away from us then it would seem that there is only one thing left for the building trades to do. Yes, you guessed it the first time. Organize 100 per cent!

"OVER FORTY-FIVE"

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Local Union No. 175 is now in the beginning of educating its members in neon lighting and neon tube bending. The expenses of Brother Ralph Harris are being paid by this local. He is taking an eight-weeks' training course at the University of Florida, which was made possible with the co-operation of the I. O.

When Brother Harris returns to Chattanooga he is to give instructions to other members of the local that want to learn the art of neon work.

If any of the Brothers should be passing through Chattanooga and want to look us up on meeting nights, we have moved to the Welland Hall, in the Memorial Auditorium on McCallie Avenue.

I see in the January issue of the JOURNAL, Cleveland, Ohio, is going to have their outlets rated for so much wattage, according to the locations and rooms and for the different kinds of building. This, I think, is a good plan. It will be a big help to the wireman. Toledo, Ohio, installed a system of that kind about 15 or 18 years ago. It will force the chiseling contractor to do better work and make competition a little easier on the fair contractor.

Here in this county where we have no electrical inspection, some kind of a wire twister wired in 11 outlets on one circuit that had 10 200-watt lamps, a cash register and a coffee grinder; then had his BX stubbed out to run underground to take care of two gasoline pumps. On circuit No. 2 there was a large electric ice box for meats and some meat grinders, with a servicus with two No. 8's. I am glad to say one of our union contractors from town has the job of straightening out the job.

In Chattanooga proper there is an inspection department run by the city. Our Brother William L. Williams is the inspector.

ELMER E. CROSBY.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

The low temperatures of the last four days put a decided crimp in our usually colorful Easter parade and there were few to dare the muy frio north wind adorned in their spring raiment. Those who did were soon shivering and sought the comfort of a well heated room or the warmth to be found in a well built eggnog. Occasionally we saw a bright red ensemble but mostly the only colors to attract were those of the corsages and boutonnières. There was also a notable absence of freakish attire with the possible exception of the ladies' chapeaus, and they were something to write home about. How any woman can put on the average modern hat and expect to retain the look of complete sobriety is beyond the powers of comprehension. Most of the creations are so dizzily built that it is a very hard job to distinguish betwixt one of them, a fried egg or an ink well.

Notwithstanding the comeback of winter, a conservative estimate of the vast throng of visitors could be safely placed at 300,000. Our daily blah sheet puts it at 400 grand, but it is so prone to exaggerate that we natives seldom believe more than half of what we read in it and on some occasions less than that amount. The dinero left behind should insure a heap of repairs and alterations, and they are what the most of us are now interested in.

At a recent court session wherein all participants were colored, testimony was being taken in a shooting scrape. The shooter whanged away at a close live target, but after five shots he only succeeded in hitting an innocent bystander in the forearm. The prosecutor suddenly turned to the witness, a high-yaller boy, six feet tall and weighing over 200, and asked: "Boy, what did you do when the shooting started?" To which the eight-ball replied: "Mistuh, Ah got small."

The C. I. O. has not invaded these shores as yet, and I dread to even think of it coming here. Lewis with his inflated ego and his craving for more power cannot see beyond the length of those heavy eyebrows. In my opinion steel and other large moneyed corporations have apparently "capitulated" and granted the demands of the C. I. O., but are in reality playing a deep waiting game, hoping to use Lewis' organization to buck the A. F. of L. and thereby break up the entire labor movement in these United States and Canada.

Those apologies to Hitler were reminiscent of the Vera Cruz farce back in 1916 and nobody has ever heard that called-for salute from the Mexican outfit as yet. But speaking of Hitler, just reminds me of an incident: Our landlord is Jewish and has eight children, the two youngest being 10 and 12 years of age, respectively. They do not get along with their oldest brother, George, who is about 26, and the other evening we heard them saying their prayers. At the end they asked God to bless everyone in their family except Georgie, and then as an afterthought added Mister Hitler.

Have been watching the outcome of the sit-down strikers and to tell the truth it doesn't seem American to me, if you all get what I mean. Their procedure in staying on and within other people's property smells to the high heavens of communism or anarchy, and I cannot understand the legality of it all. It is a new departure from the usual method of conducting strikes and I was very glad to see President Green, of the A. F. of L., come out flat-footedly against such methods. Now, I suppose that there will be many to disagree with me on this subject, but that's my story and I am perfectly willing to get stuck with it.

It may be imagination, but the March WORKER seemed to be better than usual, if such a thing is possible, and that means no reflections on the previous issues. All the featured articles were very good and the scribes likewise. Was glad to see my old amigo, R. E. "Whitey" Smoot, back in circulation. Used to hear from him regularly, but after his return from the Far East he quit the correspondence and we knew not what had become of him until the Christmas card last year.

The article by Keller from Local Union No. 1 was of exceptional interest, especially to those of us whose knowledge of radio consists of only how to spell it. We have had the proverbial beginner's luck when our set went on the bum, which is not often (wait until I knock wood), and to date have been able to locate and repair the trouble, but please, please don't ask how we happened to do it. (That's still a mystery.)

Enjoyed the new feature by Budd McKilips and hope that he becomes a fixture in this JOURNAL. It is a pleasure to read a column such as his, free from the dry, uninteresting and monotonous rot that is so prevalent in magazines of today.

Brother Frank Vermilya has been bed-fast for the past six weeks that included a short hitch in the hospital. It is our sincere wish that he is much improved and able to sit up and partake of plenty of nourishment by the time this appears in the mails.

The recent spurt in the building activities caused several of our former members to inquire as to how to get back in the fold. Their apparent willingness to rejoin was somewhat dampened when they were informed that all back indebtedness would have to be squared before we could consider any application. However, a few did square up and have paid substantial sums on the new applications. Two have been readmitted and are now enjoying the protection of the "yaller" receipt and all it stands for.

Had the Supreme Court given the same serious consideration to other matters of national importance that they have with the Rail Labor Act, the present hullabaloo would not be itching the entire country. When they invalidated the NRA we became washed-up with them and right now cannot run a fever over their final "destination." Judging from their most recent decision, it won't surprise me none should they uphold the legality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act in its en-

tirety, but perhaps the wish is father of the thought.

It seems to me that F. D. R. could have averted all the present furore on this subject had he approached it in a more diplomatic manner. Forinst: He might have had his followers push a bill through both houses of Congress making it compulsory that all federal judges retire on full pay upon reaching the age of 72, eliminating all suggestions of capability or senility. When you tell any man that he is too old to properly fulfill the duties of his office, he quite naturally is going to gather all his mental resources to prove you a liar, and I for one don't blame him or them. But I sure wish that I had a pension of 20 grand staring me in the face when I reach the age of 70. Man, dear, I would fight like hell to be retired.

One of the little ironies of life: After loafing most of the winter, I found myself on a right nice job, but right then the Missus and I caught up with a fair-sized attack of ptomaine poisoning that had us hanging on the ropes for several days. For the first few hours I was afraid that I was going to die, and after that I was afraid I wouldn't. Said feeling persisted until the castor oil got in its work. God bless the man who invented that.

The prodigal sons of No. 211 have mostly all returned from the various out-of-town jobs, but to date I haven't heard of any fatted calves being killed in honor of the occasion. And we hereby officially thank the distant locals for the work given to our fellas.

Before this is in print the cry "Play ball!" will be heard throughout the land, which will gladden the hearts of millions of fans. Our favorites for this season are the Cards and the Indians, but for heaven's sake don't bet on that selection, for as a picker of winners I am about the best paperhanger you ever met up with. Yeah, crepe paper.

That brings us to the close of a perfect day, despite the fact the heater has sprung a leak and the system had to be drained to repair it. The cold wave has passed out to sea and once again we are enjoying the balmy breezes of spring. That is one nice thing with this climate, it can warm up in an incredibly short time; but don't forget, it can also freeze up with the same rapidity. We escaped the recent snowfalls that blocked the highways of our neighboring states, New York and Pennsylvania, and taken as a whole we have had a very mild, open winter.

With kindest personal regards to all, I remain, your Atlantic City correspondent,
BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO Editor:

For many months past we of Norwood, Ohio, have known that "illness X," a supposedly strange malady, had more than once submerged pretty little 18-year-old Ruth Hedgecock into coma-like states, and baffled more than one group of physicians, but these physicians' report always diagnosed her affliction as "illness X."

To the great satisfaction of all concerned, and I might add that this represented a vast number of residents of Norwood and elsewhere, a recent bulletin was issued in this case which certainly was enlightening to the average layman as to the final solution of the case, arrived at by a group of specialists recently called in. This bulletin published in the daily papers read as follows:

"A group of physicians, following psychiatric and neurological examinations, has determined that the little Norwood girl suffers from a toxic, infectious, exhaustive psychosis * * *."

We extend many thanks to this very learned group of the medical profession, but to those in my neighborhood little Ruth still suffers from her original trouble, "illness X."

I am now in the market for some streamlined expression to replace that old time worn "short circuit." I also aim to copyright the phrase—same to be used only in making adjustments on electrical equipment in Dr. Dew U. Well's sanatorium.

I think in our October issue I referred to my dislike for the winter season, and was very much disturbed over the fact that that season of the year was about to close in on us. I might add now that oftentimes our greatest fear fail to develop. I really saw the season through without great inconvenience and also without the use of the raccoon coat referred to at that time.

We do believe that in these parts, at least, spring has arrived with the calendar. However, everything seems to take on an unusual appearance in this age, so it was with our spring season. This year she was ushered in with a dust storm that for the entire day blocked the sun almost completely. This dust storm followed closely onto a couple of young earthquakes, which we recently experienced and they were close trailers to our flood disaster. All of which causes the average citizen to ask, "What next?"

With apologies to those who may have been able to carry on with my column to this point, I am once more going to refer to the activities of the flood during its visit here in Cincinnati.

I do this at this time to bring out to many the advantages of affiliation with organized labor groups.

It was the misfortune of eight of our Brother members to have been directly affected by the wild waters of the Ohio when it was on its rampage. These Brothers suffered approximate losses in value from \$50 to \$1,000.

In the extreme cases the losses involved every personal item that had ever been in their possession. Furniture, clothing, automobile absolutely lost, and a partially ruined home was the situation faced in some cases. In my personal interview with a couple of the boys I was informed that everything they possessed on earth they had at present on their back.

L. U. No. 212 took all these cases under advisement. All the affected Brothers were notified to state their case before special meetings of the executive board. Following careful consideration in all cases the final decision was reached to reimburse all these Brothers at 25 per cent of their losses.

Yes, fellows, this is the same local union that distributed close to \$70,000 among members during the depression. It is also the same local union that gladly assumed responsibility of many individual cases, where even lives were saved through expensive treatments or operations.

Some of this I bring out as I stated above, that those who may be young in the organized labor movement can better appreciate that, together with the rigid enforcement of the card system, assessments, etc., that after all is said and done, there is a greater amount of humanitarian work carried on than anything else.

Just a few kind words now for Local Unions No. 8, Toledo, Ohio; No. 34, Peoria, Ill.; No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio. During the time when it was most appreciated, we received unsolicited checks of the following amounts: \$25; \$25, and \$300 from them respectively.

Words fail at this time to really express our sincere thanks over your generous action in our behalf. It was your timely contribution which helped us arrive at final amounts which we distributed among our boys.

We have given you of Toledo, Peoria and Cleveland a rising vote of thanks and you have been entered on our records as a more

than liberal and considerate local union.

To this I wish to add the personal thanks of our eight affected Brother members, namely: Brothers A. Behrman, J. Weisenberger, H. Goebel, W. Carrol, F. Stall, H. Wagner, J. Flowers and C. Perrin.

That we of Cincinnati are not always in a blue mood was brought out recently at an evening of frolic at the Red Top Brewing Co. It was here that refreshments, lunch and entertainment, in fact everything necessary to round out an enjoyable evening, was provided, especially for members of L. U. No. 212. Our host on this occasion was Brother John Stenger, who some years ago deposited his card at the International Office and has since operated a wet goods emporium in the 1700 block of Vine Street. Many thanks, Johnnie!

On these occasions we always provide much of our own entertainment, featuring some of our local boys who give of their art gratis. Those who show any talent improve as the evening progresses; at least, that is the impression which is left. Even the less talented are assured of a kindly reception and as they are inspired by the generous applause from well wishing members, it is quite difficult to find a dull moment during the entire evening.

At this gala event was our worthy president, Frank Guy, with his own original "one-arm fiddler." I know of no other entertainer with such finished talents as Frank displays during this act. His encore was "The Side-walks of New York," possibly not so closely observed by the average spectator as his previous acts, but still highly entertaining.

Our smiling Irish boy friend, Harry Appleblatt, did some amazingly fast stepping, interpolated by Irish comedy (in which I think I observed a faint Jewish accent). This act was one of the high spots of the evening.

Comes Arthur Dimmett, tragedian in no small way. Here is a boy absolutely unaware of his real ability. It was his night of nights and that he could have run through his entire repertoire and been certain of a reception that may never come again, was indicated by the response received following his dramatization of "The Dope" and "The Chinaman's Prayer."

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Not since our man of letters, Brother Shappie, retired on a pension have I seen a line from Local No. 230. Well, we have just had an old-fashioned winter and for the first time in 20 years some of us had to put on snowshoes. For my part if I don't put them on for another 20 years it will be too soon. Why do they build these high lines where the country is all doubled up?

I think we have almost gotten around that much-talked-of corner and for the first time in years there seems to be quite a lot of work coming up, mostly rebuilding and taking care of increased load. Now don't start a stampede; our own membership comes first and we can take care of it.

I have often wondered what has become of old buddies, Hughie Null, of Odessa, Mo.; Crip Smith, of Boston, and Charlie Pipes, of Omaha. Come to think of it, it's about 30 years since we strung the first despatchers telephone for the Great Northern. Percy the Scot, from St. Thomas (the little runt), will you ever forget the Thanksgiving Day we pulled into Minneapolis? Big Jack Kennedy, great union man, it was a show in itself to see him haul his six-foot-four out from behind the wheel of a model-T. Charley Hart-

zel, my old working buddy from Peoria, let's hear from you.

On February 20 we celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of Local No. 230. We forgot all our petty grievances and for one night, from superintendents to grunts, we were all equal. There was turkey with all the trimmings and plenty of liquid refreshments, and everybody had a grand time. Our first president, of 35 years ago, opened the meeting and proposed a toast to Local No. 230, which was responded to by our president, Brother Lemmax, who was also master of ceremonies. Brothers Shappie, Heathcote, and Bill Reid, our business manager, also spoke. Brother E. H. Morrison brought greetings from Local No. 213, and gave a short but interesting talk. Brother Morrison went back to the Bible for his first business agent.

I, too, can go back to the Bible. They did a lot of climbing around in those days but I have not been able to find any linemen among them. But they did have tower jumpers. They built towers. Remember the Tower of Babel? They had a big gang on that job and they never did finish it. They wound up in a bad way, they couldn't understand one another—and sometimes I think we are pretty much in the same boat. In those days they also had a good union man who took some sticks and demonstrated unity to his sons. Read the Book sometime; it may do you some good.

Now, to the younger members of our Brotherhood, I would like to say that merely paying your monthly dues will not make you a union man, and don't think that the conditions we are enjoying today just happened. They have all been fought for by the men before you. No lasting benefit is ever gained without organized, united effort. Hold and guard what you have religiously and always

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strive to better yourself. It requires the efforts of us all.

During our anniversary dinner there were compliments and toasts galore. I, too, would like to propose a toast—to the brutes that I have worked with for the last 30 years. A lot of those old boys are gone, as I am reminded by the death column in our JOURNAL each month. Big men, rough, tough men with the strength of a horse and a heart much too big for their own good. I have seen them fall and break half the bones in their bodies; I have seen them hung upon hot wires. There would be a flash of fire and a ball of smoke and their bodies burned half in two. To those men, I would drink a toast in whiskey straight, as I know they would.

Gentlemen, the linemen!

DAN TONMAN.

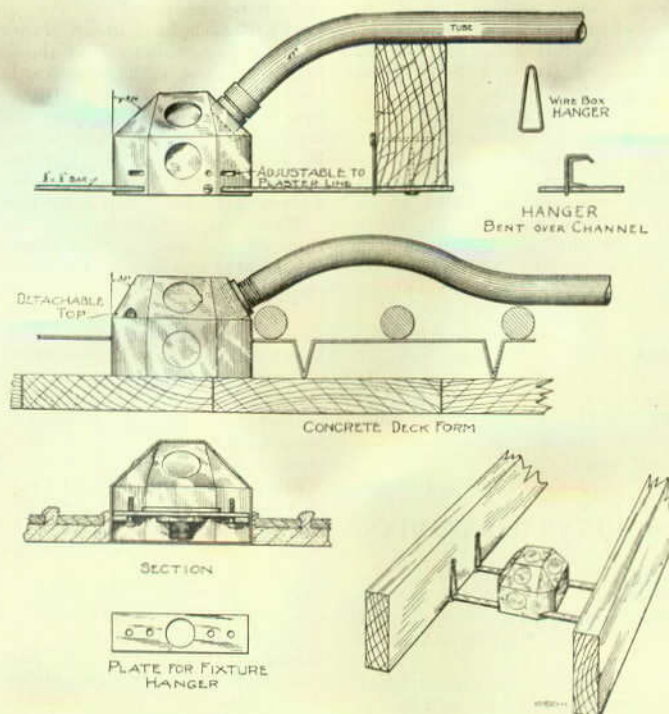
L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings, fellow knights of labor! And it gives me a lot of satisfaction to believe that in greeting labor through this magazine that it is extended to union men of the old school, working men who were organized and remained organized and have remained true to their original obligation. Men who believe that their parent organization is fully able and capable of carrying on for the benefit of all concerned. A group of workers, that did not fall for a dollar down and a buck a month with promises of sit-down strikes and dictatorship as a bait like thousands of other bodies of trades unionists have done and are doing every day, resulting in a corruption that is fast tearing down what labor patiently built up through years of co-operation and loyalty. This dual organization that is fast being lost to its sponsor and is now falling into hands of a radical element is fast getting out of control. We here in Toledo are confronted with the true facts every day. We have seen corruption enter our Central Labor practically removing all the original benefits derived from it when it was a functioning body under the American Federation of Labor laws and fundamental principles. When first the communists set that body as their goal, they were known and any attempt made by them to take over the central labor body was blocked and in one instance a delegate admitting her allegiance with the communist party was asked to leave the hall and expelled as a delegate; but now they camouflage themselves as C. I. O. sympathizers and are allowed to attend the meeting of the Central Labor Union and were able at our last election to place a few of their candidates in office. But a bad egg at Easter time is still a bad egg, no matter what color you paint it, and a communist is just as destructive to organized labor, no matter what method he uses to tear down its principles.

Our old war horse, Oliver Myers, heads the troops that are patrolling the border between no man's land and that fortified section still under the control of the American Federation of Labor, and is doing a darn good job of it, considering the number in the enemy trenches opposing his advances. Most of those in the enemy trenches are men who up to a few short months ago were fighting side by side with him to bring about the conditions that were enjoyed under his leadership. But even with the odds against him, the great general that he is, continues to advance upon enemy ground, and is making life miserable for those fighting under the colors of our arch enemy, the C. I. O.

It was easier sledding for him before three factions combined their forces and began waving the enemy flag, namely, the



Invention of practical devices for the benefit of the electrical trade is the specialty of Brother Harry Blythe, of Denver. His patented conduit bender, described in the JOURNAL some time ago, is now being put on the market by the Elpeco, of Philadelphia. His latest invention is a patented outlet box for different types of construction, such as concrete fireproof jobs, cottage and metal lath jobs. Brother Blythe suggests that by referring to the drawing accompanying this article, the following description will be clear:

This new box has a taper top which permits conduits to enter at an angle instead of the full ell as is customary. Where conduits are over joists in cottage work they usually bend 90 degree ells, come out of back of boxes, and block up pipes to fit ells. With this new type box the conduit is bent at a 45 degree angle and lies snug on the joists. This makes easy wire pulling and shortens the conduit and wire.

The box is suspended on two hanger bars which run through holes in the box and are hung from hangers made of wire at each end. These hangers slip over the bars and are nailed at each end to the joists. This makes the box rigid and a set screw makes it adjustable for center of room. The bars can be put through the upper openings which will let the box down to plaster finish. This eliminates a plaster ring and finishes up nicely. A bar with fixture stud can be laid on top of these bars inside of box and anchored, making a good fixture support. These can be put in when needed.

"On the concrete job," Brother Blythe says, "it is a two piece box, the angle top and lower ring are separate. The ring is nailed down as was customary with the concrete box. The tops can be put on temporarily, and conduits made up from box to box, marked and taken up until the iron is put down, then the conduits and caps are put back in place.

"These conduits lie on the iron and it is no battle to get them in the box. The iron worker wants to get his iron in first—this usually delays the electrician, and they want to pour concrete in his shoes. With this new box he is not delayed for he can put them back in a few minutes. These angle tops and bends will cover in a four-inch slab."

Toledo Union Leader, a paper that used to be a union paper published by and for labor. Its business manager and editor, Walter Gunthrup, is a confirmed C. I. O. sympathizer. The second faction is headed by Otto Brach, secretary of the Central Labor Union, who was at one time a leader of workers and a firm believer in the American Federation of Labor and stood only for its principles. And third, but of no great importance, is a Mr. Taylor, a leader of the communist party in this district. These three men have consolidated their forces and have entrenched themselves against Oliver's fight for the American Federation of Labor and its right as a collective bargaining agent in this dis-

trict, but when the smoke of battle clears you will see Gen. Oliver Myers' sleeves rolled up and himself in the front lines of the winning side.

When this goes to press it will be generally known that our new agreement has been handed to the officials of the Toledo Edison Co. The old one expires on June 1. The few changes which we feel that we are justified in asking for will make but few changes, and the spirit shown by the officials in the last two years, and with the same wage committee, Brothers O. W. Buchanan, Fred Ballinger and James Lee, to negotiate with them, you local boys will bear with me in anticipating a speedy settlement.

I regret very much to ask ye mailing clerk to again change my mailing address, but circumstances over which I had no control force me to ask you to change it from R. R. No. 4, Box No. 137, Toledo, Ohio, to 3039 Medford Drive, Toledo, Ohio, and thank you.

"Bob" Hunter, of Sylvania, Ohio, recently acquired a new Chevy and says it handles like an old organ—you push this button in and pull this one out. Upon his first visit to the service building he pushed this and pulled that and did everything but shut off the motor. Rather a crude way of keeping the radiator from freezing, but isn't it a little expensive, Bob?

Karl Kraut and Emil Schwandt were recently elevated from their position of driving to a job of climbing poles. If these boys prove as good as linemen as they did after 10 years of driving, they can hold their heads up to anybody in the leather and steel.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Editor:

In our letter of last month the matter of the merging of Local Unions No. 160 and No. 292 was touched upon, and at this time further news along this line should be in order.

For a full comprehension of the situation a little Minneapolis labor history will be appropriate. For the past four years organized labor has been constantly growing and progressing towards making Minneapolis a union town, starting with the militant strike of General Drivers No. 574, which led to the merger of that local with Local No. 500, under the new designation of Local No. 544. Then the extensive organizing activities of Local No. 544 and several locals of other crafts, including the organizing of the employees of the Northern States Power Co. by Local No. 292, which resulted in the formation of Local No. 160 and has now culminated in the consolidation of Local No. 160 with Local No. 292, under the charter of Local No. 292.

This consolidation was no mere taking over of the membership of Local No. 160 by Local No. 292, but a real merger of the two locals, the details of the merger being worked out by a joint conference of the executive boards of the two locals, assisted by International Vice President M. J. Boyle, and agreed to by the membership of both locals, both in separate and in joint meetings. This amalgamation of the two locals gives the electrical workers of Minneapolis one of the largest and strongest unions in the northwest, and, with its honest, able and progressive leadership, the union is bound to grow and prosper; especially as there is nothing but harmony between the utility section and the inside section of Local No. 292, which speaks well for the future expansion of all branches of the electrical trade.

Under the new set-up we have one united local union composed of two sections, viz.: the inside wiring section and the utility section. The officers of the organization are now as follows (former members of Local No. 160 are designated by *, the rest being members of old L. U. No. 292):

President, E. J. Conway; vice president, George P. Phillips*; financial secretary, G. W. Alexander; assistant financial secretary, M. O. Qualle*; treasurer, W. Waples; recording secretary, William Nessler; reading clerk, Paul Weisser*; business manager, W. H. Hackett; assistant business manager, Henry A. Schultz*; members of the executive board—Sam Eyrse, Ed. Ackerman, E. J. Conway, Oscar Coover, George P. Phillips*, K. G. Gordin*, William Heigel*; examining board—Earl Nelson, Thor Enebo, V. O. Sauby, E. A. Burkhart*, Ed. Rudolph*; trustees—C. E. J. Velin, L. O. F. Larson, John Williams*.

In addition to the regular executive board of the local, each section has an organization committee composed of the old executive board of each local union respectively. The organization committee of the inside section is: Sam Eyrse, Ed. Ackerman, E. J. Conway, Oscar Coover, Charles Dittbenner, Fred Schultz and Claude Skeldon; and the organization committee of the utility section is: K. G. Gordin*, E. A. Burkhart*, William Heigel*, John Williams*, Ed. Rudolph*, Robert McGowan* and John Ketowski.

While the negotiations for the amalgamations of the two locals were in progress an agreement was presented to the Northern States Power Co., which they refused to sign; so, on February 24, a strike was called against that corporation which lasted just about eight days, the agreement, in a slightly amended form, being signed on March 3 and the men going back to work on March 4.

During the strike settlement negotiations between Local No. 292 and the N. S. P. Co., valuable assistance was rendered by Federal Mediator Father Haas, Governor Elmer A. Benson and last, but by no means least, International Vice President Boyle.

The agreement is one upon which International Vice President Boyle has put in some very important and effective work and is drawn up between the Northern States Power Co., operating in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and part of Illinois, and the I. B. E. W., as well as between the unit of the N. S. P. Co. operating in Minneapolis and Local No. 292.

Among the matters covered in the agreement are: That the I. B. E. W. and/or its local unions shall be the representative of the employees of the N. S. P. Co. in all collective bargaining; provides for a five-day, 40-hour week, time and one-half for over time and double time for Sundays and holidays; men employed by the company two years or more may, if so desiring, go on a monthly basis. Also a raise was secured, for practically all employees, of from 5 to better than 10 per cent.

It is one of the best agreements ever put into effect between a labor union and a public utilities corporation, and too much credit cannot be given to Brother Mike Boyle for the part he played and the very efficient work he did in the putting over of this valuable agreement. He did a magnificent job.

In closing, will say that this strike, conducted by the N. S. P. Co.'s employees, of the utility section of Local No. 292, gained the name of being the cleanest and most level-headed strike ever conducted against a public service corporation.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT. Editor:

The agreement committee is busy working on a new agreement, which we expect will give us another 10 cents per hour.

At the present time most of the jobs are about finished and a goodly number of the boys are waiting patiently for the work period which seems to occur at less frequent intervals.

The new Toronto Stock Exchange Building has just been opened. W. M. Moorehouse, of George and Moorehouse, architects, states in the newspaper that the electric service is 120/208 volts, three-phase, four wire, with no fuse, Westinghouse breakers used throughout. An interesting feature of the installation is the annunciator system, which is in duplicate. One annunciator is located on the north wall of the traders' room and the other on the south wall. Three switches on each member's telephone desk, with auxiliary equipment with which, by the operation of one switch, a number may be lighted on each of the two annunciators, as well as one of the three colored bullseyes under the number. The lighted

number indicates the desk on which the switch has been operated and the colored bullseye designates one of the three traders wanted at the desk. Each of the annunciators has a total of 216 units and 648 bullseyes. The individual unit measures six inches wide and eight inches high and the overall dimensions of each annunciator are 31 feet long and four feet high. The lamps behind the numbers are 25 watts, those behind the bullseyes are five watts.

Brother T. Vernon has successfully completed the wiring of the exchange for the Canadian Comstock Co.

Congratulations are in order to Brother Sid Campbell. A son was born March 20, 1937. Best of luck, Sid, to you and yours! Friends of Sid in Denver and Baltimore will be glad to hear this news.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN. Editor:

Time rolls on and we make something of it or it makes something of us. The trick is to notice the difference and record it. This our affable business manager has done the past year. His records show we increased our man hours employed almost 100 per cent each month. Right now the percentage is being cut more or less. The membership increased 30 per cent. Signed contractors increased 40 per cent. Wages increased 25 per cent for the signed contracts but for electricians as a whole from what you could get (30 to 75 cents per hour for journeymen, to \$1 and \$1.25 for foremen).

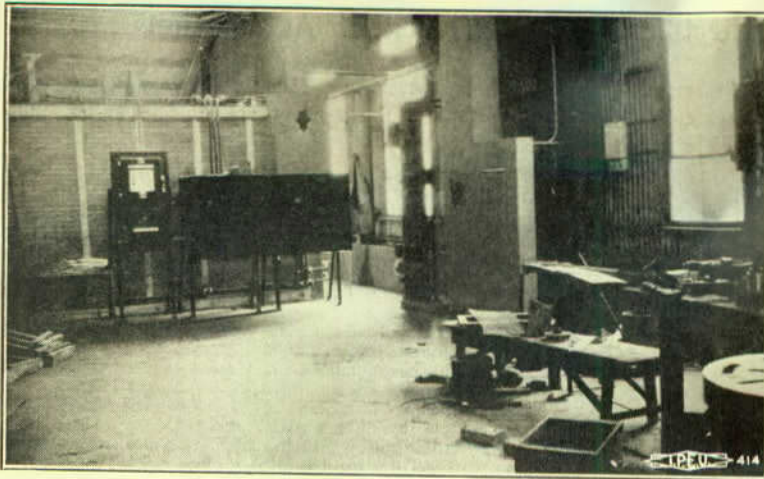
Federal aid has played a large part in the work situation here. We have under construction a county-city building, city market house, a state supreme court building, white housing project, colored housing project, two white high schools and an addition to a rural school. On all of these projects we have been successful in placing our members.

There have been several good private construction jobs, most of which our members have been on.

The neon sign business is one we are lame on. However, we have two young lads in the school at Camp Roosevelt, Fla. They write that progress has been disappointing and some of the boys got discouraged and went home. It is too bad the venture is getting away to a bad start but maybe that is well because perhaps that will stiffen our determination to make it go and some who did not go will try it later.

Being a "furriner" in these parts I can boast of the good things this valley has without being accused of bragging. Tennessee has been the home of three Presidents, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and James K. Polk. Many other national figures have been born here. Now the valley is being the test laboratory for a newer and better system of living and becoming an even greater nation in which to perpetuate man on earth. The TVA has certainly made this valley a better place to live in and is daily bringing industries in here to furnish work for many families to live on. The money spent in the last few years around here has been turning over and over and like the snowball has been getting bigger and bigger. There is much to be done on labor's part and L. U. No. 429 is looking forward toward doing her part. A full-time business manager has just been put on in the person of Brother Ted Loftis, who has been acting business manager part time. We hope to place members on all these good jobs which are proposed in this jurisdiction and build substantially to our membership. We were successful in putting our members on one big job with the help of the International Office and sister locals.

Brother O. A. Walker, of the I. O. staff, was at our meeting the other night being sent here



Electric oven for baking enameled stove parts, as installed by L. U. No. 429.

to straighten out a difference we had with the elevator erectors. We won but have gotten no work from it as yet.

The floods have made some work here but some of it reminds me of a doctor's work. When a fellow is sick he thinks old Doc is the tops and would give him his last shirt to get well again—but when he gets well he forgets all that and tells Doc to sue him for it.

Do some of you old timers remember fiber conduit and concentric wire of 40 years ago? We just rewired one of these old jobs and it was a good job for those days. A week after we finished a fire started in the elevator pent house and it was a source of great relief to have the superintendent state that all the lights burned o. k. for over an hour after the fire was discovered and then went out a circuit at a time as the fire burned the wiring. For lack of water the central building all burned and with it the distribution center. It hurt to look at it and think of all the hard, careful work we had done, so twisted and black. Well, that's life, they tell us! Eh, what?

We are enclosing some pictures of an electric oven installation for baking enameled stove parts. (I will send some data if the Brother gets it to me before mailing date.) This is a fair view of the buss bar service and the combined duct and conduit distribution. The wiring on the oven you will note is open wiring. With three ovens and several hundred horsepower in motors it is a nice job.

The Building Trades Council is trying out the wearing of buttons on the job to boost the membership here and build the strength of the council. They are having some good meetings and attendance is good.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

P.S.: Notice to all traveling Brothers is hereby given, that if you go to work within 100 miles of Nashville you better clear in with the business manager or you may wake up on a blister and it will be nobody's fault but your own. Just remember you are always in somebody's jurisdiction.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The newly-formed Building Trades Council here is indeed a worthy organization. This set-up should be formed in all cities that can possibly do so.

The electricians, carpenters, painters, plumbers, plasterers, bricklayers, sheet metal workers and hoisting engineers are co-operating liberally with the organization. Each of the various locals is allowed only two delegates to represent them, regardless of the size of the local. Therefore no one local can gain control of the organization. All have the same voice. We are represented by John Croft, our business manager, and W. A. Duke.

In using this system all jobs are figured on a 100 per cent union basis; otherwise no union man of any trade can work on them. So far this system has proven very successful and we hope it will continue to prosper. I feel confident that if contractors and workers practice fair competition and afford an acceptable brand of work, this desired success is inevitable.

All of our leading electrical contractors have signed agreements with our local achieving peaceable working conditions between employer and employee. And we believe that we are rushing the forthcoming prosperity, whose anticipated arrival makes us grateful to our national executive.

The electrical contractors secure the work and furnish the material. We supply the men; men who are capable of doing the work, men who have had years of experience before entering the field of a finished electrician. There are a number of men who are under the impression that in order to get work it is only necessary to have a union card, but this is not true. When we sign an agreement with a contractor we must abide by our portion of the contract as much as we expect them to do; therefore, we must supply them with responsible men. As our contribution to the success of the building trades we will endeavor to do this.

In last month's issue of the JOURNAL I failed to mention the fifth member of the city examining board, who is Victor Fredrickson, Jr., city fire marshal.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Spring is here, another long hard winter has rolled away; soon the trees will come to life, the robins will return and living will be a joy again.

Just read Local No. 348, Calgary's, letter in the February issue of the JOURNAL. Certainly Canada needs government control of our war industries; we should have control of them now. Stocks and profits of our industries supplying war munitions have been advancing by leaps and bounds. Canada supplies lead, nickel, etc., to anyone all over the world. We have done much toward building up our enemies and we have helped along with other countries to make Germany and Italy the menaces they are today. Our exports of nickel to Germany and Italy have increased 500 to 600 per cent in the past year.

Now that these countries have become a menace, Britain must spend billions of dollars to put herself in a position where she can defend her subjects. Our capitalists have made millions building up the other fellow and now they will make hundreds of millions

preparing Britain's defenses against the enemies they have armed. 'Tis truly said capital knows no patriotism to any country.

We could do well to follow the example of France. They found their armament firms were arming friend and foe alike, so they have nationalized the arms firms and aeroplane factories. Let capital get nothing but loss out of war and we will have no more wars.

We have German coal dumped in Halifax—three shiploads during the winter, possibly more. Nova Scotia miners are unemployed while German coal is peddled to the public, so that Germany will have credit to buy Canadian nickel and lead so that she can arm her men to fight Britain to try to win back her colonies, so she will have a few million natives to train for further conquests. We have on the market, Scotch coal, Welsh coal and American coal, but have we German coal as such? No; it has a special name. The whole set-up looks cock-eyed to me.

Working conditions in eastern Canada are slack; possibly the same condition exists all across the country. With the government curtailing all expenditures on construction and with figures for construction standing at 40 per cent of the 1929 level, steady employment is impossible in the construction industry unless something is done to stimulate this business.

Local No. 773, Windsor, complains about labor not being successful at the polls. Organized labor cannot expect to get anywhere by the ballot. Organized labor generally takes the stand that the unorganized fellow should join a union to get labor benefits. That stand may be all right when organized men stay within their unions, but when such men take to politics, all labor should be Brothers and be prepared to treat them as such. Organized labor cannot oppose the minimum wage and maximum hour bills as applied to the low paid worker and expect to get his support at the polls, and that is one of the main reasons organized labor does not get the support of the unorganized man in politics. We, by the stand we take, do not deserve such support. All labor, from the lowest to the highest, organized or unorganized, should be as Brothers politically, and till that stand is taken labor will always be down.

We of Local No. 625 would like to congratulate our president, Brother G. M. Conrad, on his obtaining the position of electrician with the Halifax Herald and Mail, Nova Scotia's largest newspaper. He has done much for his union and deserves any good that can come to him.

C. VAN BUSKIRK,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Let me have your attention for just a few minutes and then you can jump right over to the other boys' columns. If you remember many months back, I stated we were going to witness one of the greatest labor battles of all times. Well, you are seeing just the beginning, my friends, now. We are beginning to see the trees of industry bear just a little fruit, through the efforts of our great organizations which are constantly driving that big word, "union," into the minds of our fellow men. The Wagner Act, my friends, was a great piece of legislation, and it is because of this, that we can look forward to the end of molestation in our activities of the union. If you will remember several years ago when the bottom began to open up, casting men and women out cold, we did not have the laws we should have had, but today we are going after them with the greatest membership behind it we ever had.

For the past 25 years or more, the big corporations, utilities, railroads and other large industries, have had things running

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1936:

ASSETS					
Bonds		\$1,656,903.26	Rents		74,639.22
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities..	\$139,233.45		Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets (Stocks and Bonds)		15,079.19
Railroads	60,921.88		Miscellaneous Refunds		365.64
Public Utilities	1,276,140.16		Total Cash Income		\$884,289.39
Industrial and Miscellaneous	180,607.77		Disbursements		
Those subject to amortization carried at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values, December 31, 1936.			Death Claims		\$388,938.85
Stocks		127,036.08	Salaries of Trustees		9.00
Public Utilities	\$57,109.08		Salaries of Employees		53,294.77
Banks and Insurance Companies	31,440.00		Insurance Department Fees		202.00
Industrial and Miscellaneous	38,487.00		Rent		9,399.00
Carried at market values of December 31, 1936.			General Office Maintenance and Expense		3.50
First Mortgage Loans		1,616,124.39	Advertising, Printing and Stationery		575.90
Loans maturing in three years or less..	\$241,400.00		Postage, Express, Telegraph and Telephone		1,093.14
Loans under Federal Housing Administration Amortizing Plan	758,666.07		Bond Premiums		412.50
Loans amortized monthly and due in sixteen years or less	616,058.32		Publications		217.00
Collateral Loans		7,800.00	Expense Supreme Lodge Meetings		480.72
Secured by first mortgages on real estate, par value \$44,185.17.			Legal Expense		125.00
Real Estate Owned		627,799.49	Notary fees		13.75
Home Office Building	\$585,953.49		Furniture and Fixtures		222.75
Other Real Estate	41,846.00		Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate		41,175.84
Carried at market values of December 31, 1936.			Auditing		852.04
Cash in Banks and Office	383,973.36		Federal and Personal Property Taxes		500.90
Interest and Rents Accrued	41,528.50		Insurance Premiums		570.00
On Bonds, Mortgages, Collateral Loans and Real Estate Owned.			Contributions		800.00
Prepaid Insurance	1,655.14		Loss on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets (Bonds)		800.00
Total Admitted Assets (Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc., are not carried as an asset.)	\$4,462,820.22		Total Cash Disbursements		\$499,636.66
LIABILITIES			Excess of Cash Income Over Cash Disbursements		\$384,652.73
Death Claims due and unpaid	\$30,627.51		EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES		
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	10,650.00			Number	Amount
Advance Assessments	3,760.20		Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1935	54,114	\$41,917,250.00
Total Liabilities	\$45,037.71		Benefit Certificates written during the year	9,733	
Increase in Admitted Assets 1936	\$377,665.54		Benefit Certificates revived during the year	47	39,925.00
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1936			Benefit Certificates increased during the year		2,615,075.00
Income			Total	63,894	\$44,572,250.00
Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$619,874.20		Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	5,087	1,494,650.00
Interest, Mortgage Loans	74,836.44		Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1936	58,807	\$43,077,600.00
Interest, Collateral Loans	690.50		Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	470	392,750.00
Interest, Bonds	94,430.50		Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	4,617	1,101,900.00
Dividends on Stocks	4,373.70		EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS		
			Claims unpaid December 31, 1935	33	\$26,816.36
			Claims reported during the year	470	392,750.00
			Total	503	\$419,566.36
			Claims paid during the year	419	388,938.85
			Balance	84	\$30,627.51
			Claims rejected during the year	44	
			Claims unpaid December 31, 1936	40	\$30,627.51

in a big way, their way, for a long, long time, never thinking that they might slip, but boy, oh boy! We got them squeaking, and before we let up, they are going to be bellowing. I haven't forgotten what happened a while back when the stock exchange cracked, stealing money from citizens and still within the law. I haven't forgotten when the big boys sold watered stock. I haven't forgotten when they tried to sky-rocket prices without due course of reason and hundreds of others things I don't know of, and this, my friends, is commonly known as big business of the United States, which things that it can thumb its nose at the law and get away with it.

The laws and the ever-changing times have to be altered in such a manner as to suit the condition. Everyone knows that no business could possibly hope to succeed if it did not change its rules and regulations to succeed. If it did not change its rules for employees and customers when the time warranted it, it

would become stagnant, fold up and finally collapse.

Much propaganda has gone around to the effect that the Constitution is "sacred and must not be touched." I admire and revere the Declaration of Independence, and that is the real "sacred" American document. It is becoming apparent that the present Constitution has played into the hands of the wealthy, hence its long life. It was instituted, of course, to maintain and protect the Declaration of Independence, but ample provision was made for changes and revision. Well, the first Constitution, then called "Articles of Confederation," lived only seven years, and our revered forefathers had no scruples in abandoning it in total. As is well known, the present Constitution was still vague and uncertain, as, out of the 55 members of that convention, 29 per cent refused to sign the paper or left the convention before it was ready to be signed. As to ratification, only

three states were unanimous and the other 10 mostly showed large minorities against it, New York and Rhode Island recording only two votes each over the minority. Courage is the one thing that kept the country going, sometimes in spite of the Constitution and the Supreme Court.

The Jefferson courage found but "one opinion as to the necessity of shutting up the Constitution," and sought justification of the means in the end, whereupon Barbe Marbois, acting for Napoleon, signed on the dotted line, involving perhaps the richest agricultural area in the world at four cents per acre. Jefferson said just what Mr. Roosevelt is now saying—"Now, now, now!" He would not wait, and neither would the impetuous Napoleon, and, presto! the United States escaped the fearful probability of a French empire right in its middle. No direct authority in the Constitution, except the discovery,

(Continued on page 178)

IN MEMORIAM

Thomas Maloney, Jr., L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 26, 1928

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Maloney, Jr.; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Maloney Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Maloney and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Ebon Lee Troth, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 1, 1911

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ebon Lee Troth; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Troth Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Troth and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,
WILLIAM PARKER,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

T. J. Calhoun, L. U. No. 193

Initiated January 22, 1915

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 193, record the passing of Brother T. J. Calhoun, on March 7, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Calhoun; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. H. COSTELLO,
L. J. GLEASON,
H. A. KUSTER,
Committee.

Felix Dobrowolski, L. U. No. B-1010

Initiated April 1, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the executive board, in behalf of the membership of Radio Local B-1010, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother Felix Dobrowolski; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

EMIL KATZ,
Secretary.

Edward P. Birkel, L. U. No. 574

Initiated August 25, 1936

Charles L. Birkel, L. U. No. 574

Initiated May 15, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, fellow Brothers of Local No. 574, of the I. B. E. W., have to record the death of our Brothers Edward P. and Charles L. Birkel on Sunday, February 14, in a highway automobile accident.

Whereas greater love hath no man than that one brother should be killed in going to the assistance of his injured brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory and loyalty by expressing our sincere sympathy to their families and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. S. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

N. Bellefeuille, L. U. No. 213

Initiated July 9, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, N. Bellefeuille; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

CHARLES HISLOP,
L. BEMISTER,
W. FINDLAY,
Committee.

Frederick C. Pease, L. U. No. 37

Initiated September, 1914

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frederick C. Pease; and

Whereas Local Union No. 37, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Pease a loyal member; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 37 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services given to our cause by the late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of Brother Pease in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our records and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

MASON P. ANDREWS,
LOUIS W. ALLEN,
THOMAS F. STANTON,
Committee.

Jack M. Lovatt, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated October 19, 1920

Whereas Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, Jack M. Lovatt; and

Whereas we greatly mourn his sudden and untimely passing and desire to express to his family our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local.

M. SAUDER,
CHARLES H. MACEY,
A. L. BOGART,
Committee.

Aldin B. McKee, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 459, I. B. E. W., of Johnstown, Pa., record the sudden passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Aldin B. McKee; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a union in brotherly love extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

W. E. ROGERS,
Recording Secretary,
JOHN F. COUBAUGH,
President.

Frank E. Cull, L. U. No. 1

Initiated June 1, 1905

Whereas Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Frank E. Cull, who departed this life February 22, 1937; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

M. McFARLAND,
J. HERMAN FINKE,
Committee.

John Brion, L. U. No. 748

Reinitiated November 20, 1933

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 748, record the untimely death of our beloved Brother, John Brion; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

JOHN ZIELINSKI,
ASHLEY W. ROOP,
JOHN JONES,
Committee.

J. Thomas Kelly, L. U. No. 213

Initiated September 23, 1912

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to call to his eternal reward our beloved Brother, J. Thomas Kelly; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kelly, Local Union No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 213, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 213 be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory and respect.

D. W. KELLIS,
JAMES JACKSON,
PHILIP TRACEY,
Committee.

Fred McNarry, L. U. No. 668

Initiated March 27, 1917

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 668, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Fred McNarry, whose death occurred on February 19, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

ALBERTUS BUNTIN,
EDWARD MORRISON,
HERMAN KATHMAN,
Committee.

George M. Hymer, L. U. No. 545

Initiated September 16, 1919

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take unto Himself our beloved Brother, George M. Hymer; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still do we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 545, St. Joseph, Mo., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, desire to express here our deep appreciation of the admirable qualities of our deceased Brother; of his unswerving loyalty to this local union and to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in which he was ever a valued and worthy member; of his exemplary life as a citizen and a conscientious member of this Brotherhood; and of the high ideals which stamped his character and animated his every word and deed; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory and stand one minute in silent tribute. "When the last big job is finished, and Gabriel blows that golden horn, we will stand with you in judgment, on that Resurrection Morn" (Battle); be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official organ for publication, and that a copy be sent to his sorrowing family with our respectful sympathy and fervent prayer that God, the great Giver of life and death, may grant eternal repose to his soul.

J. C. FLETCHER,
Recording Secretary.

John Ludwig, L. U. No. 743

Initiated April 14, 1930

Local No. 743, Reading, Pa., announces the death of Brother John Ludwig, who had been a loyal member of this local for many years. His sudden passing was a shock to his friends and members of this local union. We wish to extend to the deceased Brother's loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of bereavement.

LOUIS G. SMITH,
Secretary.

John F. Nickerson, L. U. No. 904

Initiated September 28, 1935

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom deemed it best to take from us our esteemed and beloved Brother, John F. Nickerson, Friday evening, February 26, 1937; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Nickerson Local Union No. 904, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its most faithful and devoted officials, its recording secretary; and

Whereas a home has lost a kind, loving and most thoughtful husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his wife and son our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 904 recognizes its great loss in the passing of a Brother so ready, so willing and so able when a call for service came; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 904 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of a departed Brother whose name appears thereon; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 904, and that a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers to be published therein.

G. W. DOWD, SR.,
Recording Secretary.

George H. Matthews, L. U. No. 360

Initiated September 5, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 360, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother George H. Matthews, whose death occurred on February 17, 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,
Of L. U. No. 360, I. B. E. W.

Harry F. Lacey, L. U. No. 304

Initiated January 18, 1934

Whereas the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our Brother, Harry F. Lacey, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 304, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE C. CHANDLER,
Recording Secretary.

Archie W. Caris, L. U. No. 411

Initiated December 13, 1933

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 411, record the untimely death, by electrocution, February 15, 1937, of our beloved Brother, Archie W. Caris; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

GEORGE J. HENRY,
CHESTER KOONTZ,
L. M. BOOKS,
Committee.

John M. Young, L. U. No. 481

Initiated August 24, 1921

Whereas Local Union No. 481 has been called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of Brother John M. Young, who passed away February 26, 1937; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 481 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a token of respect to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Secretary for publication in our Journal.

JOHN TOUMEY,
JOHN WOLFANGER,
JOHN BERTRAM,
Committee.

T. J. Lewis, L. U. No. 481

Initiated March 5, 1919

Whereas Local Union No. 481 has been called upon to pay its last respects to the memory of Brother Thomas J. Lewis, who passed away December 29, 1936; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 481 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a token of respect to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Secretary for publication in our Journal.

JOHN TOUMEY,
JOHN WOLFANGER,
JOHN BERTRAM,
Committee.

C. E. Loeffler, L. U. No. 86

Initiated August 1, 1903

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. E. Loeffler; and

Whereas Local Union No. 86, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Loeffler one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a devoted husband and loving father; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 86 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of this esteemed Brother, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 86 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HUBERT BULLEN,
ALFRED REED,
GEORGE SCHNURR,
Committee.

Dave Wheeler, L. U. No. 858

Initiated December 11, 1918

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved Brother, Dave Wheeler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

M. E. WOODS,
ALBERT BURNES,
C. J. HEALY,
Committee.

Louie A. DeMarchi, L. U. No. 446

Initiated October 29, 1923

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove our esteemed and worthy Brother, Louie A. DeMarchi; and

Whereas Local Union No. 446, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in his passing one of the most true and devoted members of its organization, and one who was held in high esteem by everyone that knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to his wife, family and mother; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to our Journal, and that copies be spread on the minutes for a permanent record.

J. L. CONDITT,
President.
W. S. ADCOCK,
Secretary.

George Chaffee, L. U. No. 79

Initiated January 5, 1917

According to the Scriptures, life's allotted space is three score and ten years. Each passing day and hour brings us nearer to the realization that our journey must end, sometime our course shall have been run. As we press onward to this certainty we are reminded from time to time of friends and associates who have completed the course before us. So we feel it proper and fitting that we may pause a moment that we may gratefully and sincerely acknowledge the memory and friendship of our late esteemed Brother, George Chaffee, who expired so suddenly Friday, March 5, 1937, in the sixty-first year of life.

We are stunned and shocked by the suddenness with which our true friend and loyal Brother was called from our associations. His absence will be felt by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

To his wife, children, relatives and dear ones, we extend our very sincere sympathy. We grieve with you and hold no desire to intrude further upon the sanctity of your grief. Might we, in all kindness, quote a few words of comfort from the pen of Frederick C. Budlong, who writes: "Sometimes you feel like an automaton completely devoid of spontaneity, vigor and gladness. Your will seems to have been paralyzed by grief and your heart is like lead. This is not strange, for you have experienced a blow so tremendous and overwhelming that it must take a little while for you to regain your poise and balance. Give yourself a little time and the faith which has sustained you through the years will rise to uphold you and carry you on unto new strength, serenity and peace."

Our charter shall be draped in tribute for a suitable period, copy of this memorial shall be forwarded for publication in our official Journal and proper record and distribution shall be made.

The above resolves by committee for Local Union No. 79.

JOHN NEAGLE,
YALE KETCHUM,
HARRY RICHTER,
Committee.

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled..... **\$2.00**

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 1, INC., MARCH 31, 1937

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
1	G. T. Reed	\$1,000.00
I. O.	George Letourneau	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Murphy	1,000.00
3	Charles H. Keogh	1,000.00
3	P. F. Hoban	1,000.00
37	F. C. Pease	1,000.00
411	A. W. Caris	650.00
245	J. P. Dimmer	475.00
245	Z. B. Van Orman	475.00
65	E. H. Smith	1,000.00
481	John M. Young	1,000.00
104	Angus D. MacDonald	1,000.00
50	S. O. Reed	1,000.00
I. O.	John J. Simpson	1,000.00
615	Paul Brooks	475.00
817	Michael Browne	1,000.00
I. O.	C. E. Lutz	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
760	E. A. Youngblood	650.00
2	A. W. Earlin	1,000.00
82	W. F. Vicroy	1,000.00
360	George H. Matthews	475.00
904	John F. Nickerson	300.00
494	F. J. Randall	475.00
459	A. B. McKee	650.00
134	J. J. Jones	1,000.00
I. O.	J. G. Cavanaugh	1,000.00
26	George A. Neal	1,000.00
748	John Brion	650.00
I. O.	E. N. Nockels	1,000.00
I. O.	F. E. Cull	1,000.00
I. O.	C. B. Stoddard	1,000.00
B-9	E. L. Troth	1,000.00
I. O.	J. R. Hallinan	1,000.00
I. O.	George Weighly	1,000.00
79	George L. Chaffee	1,000.00
483	James A. Frace	1,000.00
345	Edgar Morgan	300.00
3	Daniel Holland	1,000.00
58	E. J. Esser	1,000.00
794	Jack Braber	1,000.00
897	T. K. Irving	300.00
5	Charles N. Bradley	1,000.00
I. O.	F. H. Hamer	1,000.00
I. O.	W. F. Lawrence	1,000.00
574	C. L. Birkel	475.00
I. O.	C. F. Adair	1,000.00
I. O.	Guy B. Fisk	1,000.00
3	J. McConnell	1,000.00
5	C. E. Patterson	1,000.00
I. O.	Philip Nold	1,000.00
17	Ollie Stewart	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Baumayer	1,000.00
668	Fred McNary	1,000.00
134	William Cleary	783.34
858	Dave Wheeler	1,000.00
743	John R. Ludwig	1,000.00
488	William E. Whiting	1,000.00
277	H. Bennett	1,000.00
213	John M. Lovatt	1,000.00
I. O.	N. Bellefenille	1,000.00
713	Mary Luby	200.00
Total		\$53,347.92

TRACY NAILS MECHANICS SHORTAGE TALE

(Continued from page 153)

tude: 'Have not conventions urged the American Federation of Labor to use every effort to further the educational opportunities of the children of the workers?' The italics are not his, but they might well have been.

"The reaction of organized labor to fat times may be wrong, but it can be easily understood. As one man has phrased it: 'The building business has always been one of a feast or a famine. They've had their famine, now they want their feast.' There is no doubt that in the bigger

crafts, in certain areas, there is still considerable unemployment. American Federation of Labor unemployment statistics of December, 1936, showed some 22 per cent of the building trades unions with no work in 24 key cities, as opposed to 8.25 per cent workless in all other trades. So when the locals fail to encourage apprentices, they are merely protecting their own.

"Union leaders point out that with unemployment still existing, it is unfair to the apprentices to indenture them to a craft where they will not be able to find jobs later on. This is the argument against further apprenticeship advanced by The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer, which took Building Supply News, a trade periodical, severely to task for recommending a program of further apprenticeship training in order to keep wages down and thus keep the boom alive. The editor of the union magazine also wrote to Building Supply News: 'In all my life I have never seen such a brazen proposal,' kept up the intramural wrangling by pointing to rising material costs as the real danger."

SUPREME COURT IS INCONSISTENT

(Continued from page 151)

labor movement to any great extent because the War Labor Board did not sanction the use of the yellow dog contract. But after the war it acted as a powerful weapon to stay the hand of organized labor.

It has long been a principle of the common law that a legal action will lie against a third party who persuades one of two contracting parties to breach a contract regarding "unique personal services." This has been extended to the field of labor, and the Supreme Court, *Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. v. Mitchell* 254 U. S. 1 (1917), held that an injunction will lie against any labor organization which attempts to organize employees that voluntarily agreed as a condition of employment not to join a national union.

The effect of this decision was pointed out to corporations by their attorneys and company unions with the aid of the yellow dog contract found a very fertile field in which to thrive. Another reason was the fact that from the year 1922 the farmers of this country were in a state of depression because there was an overproduction of farm products which caused a decrease in food prices. Hence industry and industrial workers benefited at the expense of the farmer, for although money wages did not advance appreciably in respect to per capita productivity of the industrial worker, nevertheless since food prices decreased, the purchasing power of the dollar increased so that the effective bargaining power of organized labor was not considered necessary to attain better conditions for employees of the benevolent, paternalistic, company employers. Normally, wages lag behind prices, but this was not true during this era of pseudo-prosperity, and the company union, protected by the courts, financed by the corporation, with power

in the president of the corporation to veto any demands of the employees for better hours and working conditions, which had no reserve funds to carry on a strike, and whose jurisdiction was confined to the boundaries of the plant, continued to make rapid headway—until the crash.

DESTROYED BARGAINING POWER

On the other hand organized labor was threatened, and particularly the United Mine Workers of America, because since they could not organize the miners in the West Virginia coal districts it was made impossible for union operators to compete on an equal basis with them; it necessarily follows that such unfair competitive methods acted as a broom and swept out, in effect, the bargaining power of the union in the other districts.

Naturally this threat to the ranks of organized labor created a great deal of agitation, and labor, aspirants to public office and impartial spokesmen incited public opinion to such an extent that the yellow dog contract began to lose some of the momentum that it had in its more youthful days. Nevertheless, the company union became deeply imbedded in our industrial centers. Much of the criticism heaped upon organized labor is unfounded because the attitude of the courts placed it, as it were, in a straight jacket. You cannot put a man or an organization in chains and expect him or it to get very far. They should be lauded for having advanced at all in the face of such opposing obstacles.

Nor were the legislatures at first willing to enact statutes making unenforceable a yellow dog contract. The courts in New York in 1928 led the way. *Inter-rapid Transit Co. v. Green* 131 N. Y. 68, wherein the company agreed to keep an employee for two years upon his agreement not to join a labor organization, the court reduced the employment from one nominally for two years to one merely at will, since practically unhampered power to discharge employees is given to the company, and refused to grant an injunction.

The state of Wisconsin was, as is usual in all types of progressive legislation, the first to enact into law a statute making the yellow dog contract unenforceable at law or equity. This was followed by several other states and in 1932 the federal legislature passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act making it more difficult to obtain injunctions in labor disputes and also making the contract unenforceable.

COLOR OF COURT KNOWN

The Green case was not appealed. The statutes enacted in the various states have not been contested, but if they were, one may be sure that they would, by the present court, be declared invalid. It is apparent that the Supreme Court of the United States still adheres to the validity of the contract, but public opinion has proven such a potent force in placing it into the discard that it may probably never again act as a threat to the ranks of legitimate organized labor; nevertheless, it may, like Banquo's ghost, come back to haunt labor.

Labor cannot afford to return to the past and confine itself to narrow restricted rules as laid down by a hostile court. It must be given an opportunity to sprout its wings if it is to be an effective instrument of the working people

in the future. The rights of labor and the farmer must be brought into phase with the advances made by industry if they are to enjoy a reasonable degree of security in the future.

One need not recall the intense situation which this country found itself in, when the President undertook his duties in 1933. He realized that each individual, each group, each state and each section were integral parts of a single organism, whose continued existence depended on reviving and assisting not only the laborer, the farmer and the middle-classes, but also industry.

We are one and not several. The welfare of one class or group is directly dependent upon the welfare of each other; we stand together; we cannot exist apart. We are now at the crossroads—behind us is destruction—ahead is certainty, a sense of security and the possibility that this will be a better world in which to live. It is gratifying that the labor movement is working in concert with the president. Let us hope that the farmers and the middle classes will do likewise.

The failure to put across the President's proposal for an addition to the court will result in a loss far greater than the gains which have been made during his administration. Do not be misled by the biased propaganda of our conservative friends that we should amend the Constitution. The Constitution is not being attacked. It is possible that our Constitution is sufficiently elastic to take care of the changes going on within our society. One thing we do know is the fact that the Constitution is no broader than the men who interpret it. The consensus of opinion is that much of the New Deal legislation would have been upheld were the courts consistent in their interpretation of the statutes enacted by the legislature. There is a presumption of validity in all statutes enacted by the Congress, and a statute which comes within some of the enumerated powers of the legislature should not be declared invalid because the court disagrees with the policy behind the statute. But, the "Four Horsemen," McReynolds, Van Devanter, Butler and Sutherland, have been a stumbling block to legislation intended to promote and preserve the welfare of our country.

COURT IS INCONSISTENT

The power to tax by the Congress is practically unlimited, and it has held, *Doremus v. U. S.* 249, U. S. 86 (1918), that "The Harrison Anti-narcotic Act" which levied a tax on the sale of narcotics and provided for the prosecution of vendors who failed to fill out blanks, was valid. The Act was purely a regulatory measure, whose purpose was to reduce the drug traffic, but the court upheld the tax because of the power to tax, and refused to consider the main purpose which induced the Congress to pass the Act.

But in the "Child Labor Tax case," 259 U. S. 20 (1922), the court did inquire into the policies of the Congress to ascertain the objects of the Act. The Act imposed a 10 per cent tax on the net profits of employers who used child labor in the manufacture of products used in interstate commerce. The act was declared invalid for various reasons, but the purpose was similar to the "Drug Act," namely regulation. The object was to abolish the use of child labor, in industries included in the Act.

In the first case the court closed its eyes and refused to look into the main purpose of the act; in the second it did not. These glaring inconsistencies cannot be readily explained away. Children should be given the right to develop their talents, so that they may the more readily adapt themselves to an everchanging economic society. It would appear that it is as much a function of the court to abolish child labor as it is to restrict the drug traffic because ultimately the devastat-

ing results will leave their effect on future generations.

"New Deal" legislation has been drawn with the purpose of avoiding the difficulties encountered in former legislation. Several artifices, or means, have been employed, in the hope that if the Act did not appear arbitrary or capricious on its face so as not to put the court on inquiry, the validity of the Acts would be upheld. The tax and the power to regulate have been separated into separate titles, the object being that if each was viewed separately and on their face appeared valid, the entire scheme would be held valid, even though if read together the Act would be declared invalid.

This theory was exploded in the "Hoosac Mills case," *U. S. v. Butler*, 297 U. S. 1 (1936). The Act was separated into two separate titles, the first regulating agricultural production, the second imposing a processing tax on processors. If looked upon separately their validity would have been upheld, but this the court refused to do and construed the two together as parts of a single scheme, whose object was to exact a tax from one group and place the proceeds into the pockets of another—the farmers.

When one views the condition of the farmer at the time the legislation was enacted, it is apparent that he was in dire need of assistance, because the farmer was in a period of depression long before the industrial worker suffered the pangs of hardship and deprivation.

Should not a doctor be called in before the patient is taking his last breath? Should not the working people and farmers be given assistance, if continued deprivation might possibly cause destruction, because the privileged few have amassed the bulk of the wealth of this country and are foolhardy enough not to realize that this apparent selfishness might ultimately deprive them of their lot? Capital is indispensable to labor and the farmer, but they are equally indispensable to capital. Security, peace and happiness can be attained only when these groups become equally strong, so that each may acquire a reasonable share of the fruits of industry for the respective groups whom they represent. Then only may destruction, violence and anarchy be avoided. A lop-sided system cannot long endure; round table discussions by potentially strong organized groups is to be preferred.

In the light of recent decisions the "Railroad Retirement Act" may be declared invalid. If it is, the "Social Security Act," providing pensions for the aged, unemployment insurance for the unemployed, relief to the blind, assistance to dependent mothers and dependent children may meet a like fate.

It is apparent that the court is opposed to most of the measures advocated by President Roosevelt in his attempt to eliminate flagrant abuses existing in our economic system. It is, therefore, to our interest, to work for the President's proposal by inducing those who hold themselves out as progressives to get back into line and support the President.

The true progressive does not seek the assistance of labor and the farmer for what he has done in the past. He must be ever ready to go forward. There is still much to do, and he who is hesitant cannot be said to be serving the best interests of those who have entrusted him with their confidence. Our future statesmen must be subservient to the people's demands and do, not as they wish, but as they are told to do, when the people's welfare is involved.

Men like Roosevelt, La Follette, and Wagner can be trusted implicitly; their courage, fortitude and philosophy which impels them forward, even as against overwhelming odds, should be a guiding principle to those of this generation to carry on their objectives.

So let us not be misled by these people, who are traditionally biased in their viewpoints, or who are motivated by selfish interests, or who have succumbed to fear—a fear which is imaginary—in their attack upon the President. Let us turn a deaf ear and go forward with those in whom we have placed our confidence, and who, one may be sure, will not betray that confidence.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 159)

our little bit. The only regret we have is that we cannot do more.

About our meetings: We have a business session the first Tuesday of each month and a social gathering the third Tuesday. The hostess entertains alphabetically and there are always two members to share the hostess' duties. We have a flower fund, and no one is forgotten either in a time of illness or in the event of a death. That is, I mean members of the auxiliary and their families.

Well, dear readers, I believe this will about conclude my news items from our auxiliary for this time. I will try not to be so long about writing again. So with the best of wishes to all of our sister auxiliary members and to their families, and with the wish that it may be our privilege to greet you all personally, I will say adios or good bye.

MRS. ART G. ELLIS,
Vice President.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 174)

after a time, by the Supreme Court, of certain "implied powers" as gleaned in Section 8, paragraph 11.

The Roosevelt courage will carry on in the cheerful shadow of more "implications," such as found in Section 8, paragraph 1, also the full ninth amendment, which reads: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Yes, these other inherent rights of the people "must be respected"—the right to freedom and happiness. Mr. Roosevelt cannot see freedom nor happiness in starvation, and declares that one-third of our population is ill-clad, underfed and consequently in the throes of misery.

My friends, it is positively a fact, that laws, righteous laws, shall guide the destinies of this great nation. Labor unions and organizations must strive to do their part to see that this shall be done and carried out to the fullest extent.

Yours for a better and greater I. B. E. W.!

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 643, CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Editor:

Here comes something. Whether it will be worth reading or not, I intend to get something in for L. U. No. 643.

It seems as though no member wanted this job so I will write until the boys stop me.

We have the opportunity to have a fine local here if everyone will just shove a bit. It is really a young local, something like three years old. You see, I am new here myself. I was re-instated a short time ago.

Perhaps you would like to know that, besides being a resort and cavern center, this is also the potash center of the United States. Two mines and refineries are in operation with the third company putting down a shaft.

We can say the electrical workers are about 98 per cent union and believe we will be 100 per cent before long.

We have four electrical contractors who are believers in union labor and pay one buck.

With no agreement with either the mines or contractors, we have a living wage, if you don't live too high. For I mean to tell you, these merchants surely get your dough.

As soon as the city ordinance is put into effect and some of the curbstoners are put to flight, things will be better for the contractors. Then, perhaps, we can have a few more knob busters and tube benders with our local.

There are new residences started every week. The town is growing and will be one of the best in the southwest before many years.

So, wish us well that Local Union No. 643 may grow and prosper with the town of Carlsbad.

W. C. ("FREE LANCE") WYSONG.

L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

As I am appointed Mr. Buzzer for this local I will try to tell a few things that have happened since I took over my office. We had an open meeting, Friday, March 19, and boy! did they pack in! We could have filled Yankee stadium. Every department in the utility operating end was present. Now our honorable vice president, Brother Boyle, happened to be in Eau Claire and he gave us a very beautiful talk (Get me?) and read the agreement with the Minneapolis Power Company. I was hoping every one there would join our local and we would have one big happy family. Oh yeah? That's me! Some of our Brothers come to the meetings and leave their rubbers and Mr. Buzzer has to take care of them. He had to pay in the general way. What say, Tobe? This Brother they call Shorty Preston; well, boys, you have to hand it to him because he surely can press them, if you can see my meaning.

Greetings to Local No. 292 and wish every member the best of things which is none too good. Hello, Red Wing! Hello, LaCrosse! Why don't you get somebody to write a few words in the WORKER and let us in on you happy by-ways? Get something in the JOURNAL. It isn't hard to write; you can see the trouble I am having. The time is coming shortly when we will be getting together, so let's go. If the boys find a few words in the JOURNAL they will read it more often and it surely contains some very good news.

I am now drifting back to Local No. 953. I wish and would like to see all you members attend meetings better, as you know there is always something to be considered. Now, Brothers, make up your minds to attend meetings. I have another thought in mind if you all read your constitutions you will be able to attend meeting like you should and know what is right or wrong.

Since I started writing this we had another open meeting and I have gotten writer's cramp from writing applications. The membership campaign is going over very big. We are taking in everybody. More power to No. 953. See and hear from you later.

MR. BUZZER.

NATION'S CAPITAL SPURS CONSUMER EFFORT

(Continued from page 149)

operator-owner level. In this fashion, we strive toward the goal of common sense and high ideals in our property relationships, in a world sorely in need of human understanding above everything else.

GASOLINE BOUGHT CO-OPERATIVELY

One of the most profitable fields in consumer co-operation centers around the production and distribution of motor fuels and gasoline, and automobile accessories. In Washington an enterprising group is enlisted in this field. Konsum, Inc., is

now operating two gasoline stations (with pumps leased from private concerns) and is supplying not only the highest grade of gasoline and fuels available in the District, but Co-Op tires, anti-freeze, and an assortment of transport accessories. Gasoline distribution is profitable — and co-operators in any community may safely launch into the enterprise with a guaranteed patronage. There is less chance of damage, spoilage, or waste, than in the grocery service. It is well known, however, that the margin of profit is quite small in both types of service, but it is the enormous, steady, consistent volume that tells the tale of consumer savings! After a slow start in October, gasoline sales for one station reached a peak of 1,203 gallons between November 21-27. December sales averaged 1,000 gallons per week. Through January first, Konsum had sold 8,721 gallons of gasoline. Total oil sales through January first were 465 quarts — "and that was not nearly enough" complains Konsum News, a monthly mimeographed bulletin issued by this gas co-op. "Konsum should sell more oil," the bulletin says. "Low price, superior oil, and a patronage dividend — what more can you ask for?" Since the story is abroad in Washington, membership in Konsum is on the upgrade, and with membership the charts show an increasing sales volume — all for the consumer's benefit!

Many consumers, it turns out, who feel they cannot afford to purchase a share of Konsum stock in one payment are urged

to buy Konsum products and pay for one or more shares out of patronage dividends. The first \$5.00 of savings is applied to purchase of a share in Konsum. "As soon as one share of stock has been bought in this way, all future dividends will be paid in cash and the consumer will be entitled to a vote at the stockholders meetings," reports Konsum News. After the first three weeks of operation, approximately 50 members bought stock by this method — and the number is growing daily.

There are 88 credit unions in the District of Columbia with a total membership of over 30,000. Sixty-three unions are organized under the Federal Credit Union Act and 25 under D. C. law. These groups of credit-associates are saving their members thousands of dollars in interest-charges on small loans, and are demonstrating for one and for all, that the people are smart enough to run their own banks — and that they are wise enough to protect themselves from loan-sharks.

HOUSING ON DOCKET

Three groups in the District are now concerned with housing projects. No problem has disturbed District officials more than housing. Although it has vexed Washington's business and political official circles, it has also caused grief enough among the poor, where tuberculosis, venereal disease, crime, and slum conditions, exact a heavy toll in life and character. The low-income groups in Washington require a housing program — now. This lack of decent houses is widely publicized as the "national disgrace" of the greatest of all nations. But it is negro housing which is at the bottom of the heap and calls for first aid. In the shadow of the White House, District housing has reached a crisis. More than two-thirds of the negro populace is inadequately housed. Government-employed white-collar groups, in so-called white districts, fare somewhat better, but their problems are none the less acute.

With three groups mapping out plans for the development of co-operative housing enterprises in suburban Washington, there is reason to believe the low income workers can solve their housing problems through collective action. Ample precedent for co-operative housing projects can be found in European countries, with and without governmental subsidies. Studies are being made of proposed areas where park spaces and community features may be wisely incorporated. Attention is being centered on a large assortment of replies from prospective home-owners who filled out a questionnaire on their housing requirements. The trend seems to indicate that small individual housing units are preferred to the apartment-house type of dwelling. Figures on down-payment, long-term amortization, and ultimate costs for consumers, have not yet been made public in the proposed plans.

An outstanding negro co-operative with more than 250 members is backed by a federal grant in Washington. This group is known as Co-operative Indus-



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name -----

Local Union -----

New Address -----

Old Address -----

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.
We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.

tries, Inc., and is directed by colored men and women from top to bottom. It is a producers' co-operative, located in Northeast Washington. It occupies one well-equipped building which, in more lucrative years, was exclusively used by a church-supported national training school for colored girls. The co-operative has a 100-acre leased farm in operation, on which it is raising poultry and hogs, and following every vegetable crop, it does a considerable amount of canning. One of the unique features of the co-operative is a barrel-chair factory. Inexpensive wooden barrels, designed, cut, and reinforced in an enduring manner, are upholstered with good workmanship and attractive artistry. These chairs are sold to other co-operatives in neighboring states, or to white and colored folks in and near the District of Columbia. The co-op is planning a laundry, shoe shop, beauty parlor, and a small print shop. Overcoming terrific obstacles during its first two years, it is gradually raising the standard of living for its members, and as a community effort, stands as a unique testimony of the faith and courage of its leaders.

Typical of the promotional and educational activities supplied to other organizations in the District by the Washington Consumers' Club are the following:

Assisting labor study groups to understand the co-operative movement by supplying speakers and educational advisors.

Stimulating interest in co-operatives among students and faculty members at all colleges and universities in the Washington area. The colleges, as a result of these efforts, are giving more time to co-operatives in established courses in sociology and economics.

Furnishing the local press with bulletins and special statements on consumer problems, and consumer accomplishments through co-operatives.

Securing increased membership for buying groups.

Opening the doors of the co-operative movement to several hundred government workers who "never heard of it" before by bringing pamphlets and books on the subject to their attention.

Setting before the churches of the region the direct relationship between the ideals of a just social order and the Kingdom of God movement, based on "brotherhood economics" as expressed in consumer co-operation.

Publishing monthly and special bulletins to represent the movement in the region concerned.

Lending public support to the obvious need for more adequate legislation, and enforcement of pure food and drug laws, because no consumer is safe from bodily harm while competitive chiselers and grafters adulterate and misbrand their products.

"JUDGES HAVE PASSION FOR POWER"—JEFFERSON

(Continued from page 150)

to quote such an article or clause shows clearly that there is none.

COURT ADMITS DEFICIENCY

It must also be remembered that in the AAA decision the Supreme Court itself clearly and specifically denied that it exercises any such power. If it were in a position to prove that such a power was clearly conferred upon it by the Constitu-

tion, then it undoubtedly would have quoted it and silenced its critics.

Mr. Borah says: "Years before John Marshall was born it was a settled doctrine in the colonies that any legislative act of a colonial legislature must be held void if in conflict with the charter or fundamental law of the colony. It was a doctrine which grew up with our constitutional history. It was a doctrine which grew up with American law. Over 500 acts of colonial legislatures were held void under this principle."

Answer: Yes, Mr. Borah, and so was the divine right of kings a settled doctrine in the colonies, but it was completely unsettled by the American Revolution, as was the doctrine of judicial supremacy over legislative acts, when the victorious revolutionists formulated their new national Constitution.

And it might be well to again call attention to what our forefathers thought of King George III and his governors and judges as they expressed it in the Declaration of Independence.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the terms of their offices, and in the amount and payment of their salaries. He has refused assent to laws the most necessary for the public good. He has combined with others for * * * abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments."

NEW-STYLE KINGS

In the constitutional convention held in 1787 there were those who were in favor of establishing judicial supremacy over the legislative power. There were some also in favor of our being ruled by a king, but both ideas were voted down. It was nearly 70 years before our new style of kings, our economic royalists, as President Roosevelt calls them, succeeded in re-establishing the principle of judicial supremacy. And this was done in spite of the Constitution that they claim to hold in such reverence.

In the last 70 years they have overthrown about 70 acts of Congress. In doing so they have "refused assent to laws most necessary for the public good." They, too, have "abolished our most valuable laws." They, too, have altered "fundamentally the forms of our government."

And they, too, may find that, as King George III found, that although the American people are patient and long-suffering there is a limit to their endurance.

Mr. Borah says: "In the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States it was repeatedly declared that the courts would be bound to hold a statute void when found to be in conflict with the Constitution."

Answer: That may be so, but Mr. Borah neglects to state that the votes were overwhelmingly the other way; and it's the votes that count. We have the same state of affairs even today in legislative bodies and conventions where there is a lot of talk one way but the voting is the other way.

ECONOMIC ROYALISTS ALWAYS

It was even advocated to have a President and a Senate elected for life and that the President should have the power of an absolute veto, but these ideas were never adopted. Alexander Hamilton thought that "only the rich and well-born should rule," but the majority thought otherwise.

Mr. Borah himself, when he made the statement that "The power of the court to void an act of Congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional is plainly and unmistakably conferred by the terms of the Constitution," was doing exactly what some of the delegates in the convention did; merely expressing an unwarranted opinion.

When some future historian delving into

the matter finds five past Presidents, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, expressing the opposite opinion, whose view is he likely to accept?

It is a safe prediction that in the firmament of American history these five Presidents will be brilliant stars when this would-be President is invisible to the naked eye.

Mr. Borah says that "in the early days of the Republic, a number of federal judges declared that the courts had the right and power to determine the constitutionality of acts of Congress."

Answer: Again Mr. Borah neglects to state that in those days the federal judiciary was partisan, often drunken and sometimes corrupt, and, as Mr. Claud Bowers, the historian, says, were accustomed "to spout extravagant and insulting harangues from the bench under the pretense of delivering charges to grand juries and to drag their ermine among the cuspidors of party caucuses in secret."

"The federal judiciary was packed with partisans of one political school. * * *"

"The published correspondence of the jurists of this period fairly reeks with bigoted partisanship. * * *"

"These jurists were enemies of democracy. With the federal courts, from judge and United States district attorney to clerk and marshal, active and arrogant partisans, it was not unusual for both grand and trial juries, in political cases, to be packed with partisans hostile to the accused."

And the stump speeches of these judges Mr. Borah quotes to prove his contention that the Supreme Court is empowered by the Constitution to void acts of Congress!

Senator Borah claims that in 1785 Thomas Jefferson said, "Judges would consider any law void which is contrary to the Constitution."

Answer. He very evidently implies by that quotation that Thomas Jefferson understood that the U. S. Supreme Court was authorized to nullify acts of Congress that they deemed contrary to the Constitution.

Let us now consider evidence pointing to just the opposite conclusion. In 1785 Jefferson was in France where he had been since 1784 and remained till 1789. As the Constitutional Convention was not held till 1787 and the Constitution was not ratified by the states till 1789 he could not have been referring to the Supreme Court.

However, we have further evidence to show that Mr. Borah has misrepresented his attitude in the matter. On September 11, 1804, Jefferson wrote Mrs. Adams on this question as follows referring to Chief Justice Marshall's opinion.

"* * * But the opinion which gives to the judges to decide what laws are constitutional, and what not, not only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the legislature and executives also in their spheres, would make the judiciary a despotic branch." (Jefferson's Works Vol. IV, Page 26)

In a letter to Judge William Johnson commenting on the same matter he said, "But the Chief Justice says, 'there must be an ultimate arbiter somewhere.' True, there must be, but does that prove it must be either party? The ultimate arbiter is the people of the union, assembled by their deputies in convention, at the call of Congress, or of two-thirds of the states."

Further on, in the letter to Wm. Charles Jarvis of September 28, 1820, previously quoted, Jefferson said: "The Constitution, in keeping three departments distinct and independent, restrains the authority of the judges to judiciary organs, as it does the executive and legislative to executive and legislative organs."

In a letter written December 25, 1820, to Thomas Tichie commenting on a book by Colonel Taylor, Jefferson said: "The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps

of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric * * * Against this power every man should raise his voice and more, should uplift his arm."

And yet Senator Borah would give the impression that Thomas Jefferson believed that the Constitution conferred on the Supreme Court the right to annul Acts of Congress.

In the same disingenuous manner that the Senator uses to try to prove that Thomas Jefferson subscribed to the doctrine of judicial supremacy he tries to prove that Madison did the same. He conveniently overlooks what Madison did say. It might be well to repeat it right here. "I beg to know upon what principle it can be contended that any one department draws from the Constitution greater powers than another in marking out the limits of the several departments. Nothing has yet been offered to invalidate the doctrine that the meaning of the Constitution may as well be ascertained by the legislative as by the judicial authority."

Mr. Borah says: "Without great detail and without mentioning a multitude of decisions, I know of no instance wherein the liberty of the citizens imperiled by legislation or the act of the executive in times of stress or in times of passion has not been upheld and protected by the Supreme Court."

Answer. It is only necessary to consider the Espionage Act of 1917 passed by a Senate of which Mr. Borah was a member, to explode that thesis.

Senator Johnson of California denounced the act by saying that it would "suppress the freedom of the press in the United States and prevent any man, no matter who he is, from expressing legitimate criticism of the present government."

After the law was put into operation Professor Zachariah Chafee said of it: "It became criminal to advocate heavier taxation instead of bond issues, to state conscription was unconstitutional * * * to say that the sinking of merchant vessels was legal, to urge that a referendum should have preceded our declaration of war, to say that war was contrary to the teachings of Christ."

In exercising rights granted them by the Constitution "in times of stress or in times of passion" many men were sent to prison for long terms of years. Even after the armistice was signed a girl was sent to prison for 15 years for taking part in issuing a circular attacking President Wilson's policy of intervention in Russia.

Did the Supreme Court come to their assistance? It did not. It acknowledged that the law was unconstitutional but still upheld it!

Mr. Borah says: "It may be well to remember that this denial of the power of the court to declare a statute unconstitutional was born of partisan politics."

Answer. It is sufficient to call attention to the fact that two great Democratic presidents, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, are agreed with two great Republican presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, in their opposition to the doctrine of judicial supremacy. It would be more nearly correct to say that John Marshall's act in claiming that power for the court emanated from his partisan hatred for the political and economic principles of Thomas Jefferson and his party.

And at the same time he was following the judicial fashion of the day and living up to the English maxim, "It's the part of a good judge to extend his jurisdiction."

Mr. Borah says: "When you destroy the court's power you pull down the pillars of the temple. Without the power of the court to declare acts of Congress in contravention of the Constitution void, the Constitution as the supreme law of the land disappears, and we pass from a constitutional government to

a dictatorial government, and every right, every privilege, every guarantee of personal liberty, which the people have written into the Constitution, become the playthings of politics, and the court the cowed slaves of partisan dictation."

Answer. Let us soothe our nerves after this terrifying description, (a perfect example of a modern witch doctor or ghost dancer at his best or worst) and quote a man who served for 34 years on the Supreme Court.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once sardonically remarked: "I do not think the United States would come to an end if we lost the power to declare an act of Congress void." When John Marshall wanted to bargain with Congress for his job in exchange for the power of judicial supremacy he had recently claimed, he certainly did not fear that he was pulling down "the pillars of the temple" in giving up that power. Neither was that terrifying opinion shared by the eminent Presidents who in the past have shown themselves opposed to the exercise of that judicial authority.

And the English people who since 1688 have denied their courts the right to void acts of the legislative body find that their liberties are just as safe as ours, and their courts are not "the cowed slaves of partisan dictation."

When we are told by the modern ghost dancers, medicine men and witch doctors, that our liberties are dependent on giving nine lawyers irresponsible power, let us remember what our great men have said.

"Irresponsible power leads to tyranny."

"Oppression springs from irresponsible power."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Wendell Phillips, the great champion of liberty, said: "The Republic which sinks to sleep, trusting to constitutions and machinery, to politicians and statesmen, for the safety of its liberties, never will have any."

Abraham Lincoln said: "If there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their liberties and institutions."

When one reads Senator Borah's amazing contribution to political misinformation, Senator Robinson's thumbnail sketch of his colleague becomes clear.

"The greater part of the time he has been moved by exalted conception of public duty. When election time approaches, however, something comes over the Senator that is difficult for those not close to him to understand. He puts aside the armour of righteousness and buckles on the garb of a swashbuckling political partisan. The lone eagle abruptly ends his flight toward political Utopias and swoops to perch himself on the filthy boughs with the vultures."

When Senator Borah wrote the article just quoted he was competing with the other candidates for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. "In the garb of a swashbuckling political partisan" he was strutting his stuff before the reactionaries of that party, and giving them assurance that if elected to the presidency he could be depended upon to defend the inner citadel of special privilege, the Supreme Court.

Among the other candidates competing for the nomination was Senator Vandenberg of Michigan. Among the arguments he advanced in behalf of the court was one to the effect that since our government was instituted over 25,000 acts had been passed and yet only about 70 had been voided. This was expanded by his editorial admirers to imply that it was no matter to get excited about.

That reminds one of the defense of the Scotch lassie who was haled into court for having a baby outside the bonds of wedlock. "But judge," she pleaded, "it's such a little one."

To show that this violation of our Constitution is not "such a little one," let us consider these facts. Of these 25,000 acts a great many were only of local interest or concerned only a single individual or sometimes only a few. Whereas most of the acts voided by the court were of national importance or established precedents so far reaching as to interfere with the enactment of other laws of vital importance to the general welfare of the people.

Let us see how Theodore Roosevelt regarded the matter. In Carnegie Hall, March 20, 1912, he said:

"When as a result of years of education and debate, a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer and have chosen a legislature and a President pledged to embody that remedy by law, and the law has been finally passed and approved, I regard it as monstrous that a bench of judges shall then say to the people 'You must begin all over again'."

Roosevelt evidently did not consider it a little matter.

This Senator also claims that the Supreme Court derives its power from the Constitution but fails to quote the clause or article. He also claims it is the bulwark of our liberties against the usurpation by Congress.

Other gems are:

"When a law is rejected the Constitution is speaking. The Supreme Court is the Constitution's voice."

When we observe these efforts of two eminent Senators to confuse and frighten the people we are reminded of what Senator Beveridge once said: "My soul revolts against the practice of suppressing vital facts or distorting them in order to placate unfounded sentiment or to advance some political cause."

Having quoted the principal lines of defense by the champions of the court we find that the court itself is too intelligent to claim that the Constitution gives it power to void acts of Congress. In fact it goes so far as to claim that it does not do what it is popularly supposed to do. This defense is found in the AAA decision and is so unique that it deserves to be quoted at some length.

"It is sometimes said that the court assumes a power to overrule or control the actions of the people's representatives. This is a misconception."

The court solemnly assures us that all it does "when an act of Congress is properly challenged as not conforming to the constitutional mandate" is to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former. "All the court does or can do is to announce its considered judgment upon the subject."

This piece of legalistic casuistry and sophistry reminds one of the train robber's defense when accused of wrecking a train: "I didn't wreck any train. I just threw the switch and the train wrecked itself."

In that same decision it assures us that Congress may not use an otherwise innocent and permissible means to attain a non-permissible end. Also it states that a power not granted in the Constitution is denied.

And yet in that same decision the court does the very thing it denies to Congress. It exercises a power not granted in the Constitution and does so by indirection.

It says to Congress, "Don't do as we do but do as we say."

Let us see how the court performs the feat of doing a thing without doing it. It patiently waits until some justice of the peace or judge of a lower court sees fit to hit an act of Congress over the head and declare it unconstitutional. This may be one year, two years, or even 37 years after it has been passed by Congress and after it has

become incorporated as a part of our system of government and jurisprudence.

After the victim has been knocked into a state of suspended animation, it is brought before the bar of the court and into its inner chambers and there the offending act is given the works.

According to the court's own description, this sounds as innocent as a carpenter testing a piece of work with a square. There is, however, a vital difference. The carpenter uses a steel square rigidly and truly built. When the court, however, is confronted with an act embodying social or economic ideas of which the majority disapprove, it is very apt to lay aside the rigid square of the Constitution and use an elastic and flexible one evolved out of its own inner consciousness. This is easily done as the Chief Justice has claimed that "the Constitution is what the judges say it is."

Whereas when Congress is framing a law, it is compelled to conform to the downright words of the downright men who wrote our Constitution, the court according to Justice Stone has a greater liberty of action. He says: "The only restraint upon our own exercise of power is our own sense of self-restraint."

This, of course, gives the court an unfair advantage over the President and the Congress. An advantage and power never contemplated by the writers of our Constitution, but in line with Thomas Jefferson's warning that the judiciary lived up to the English maxim "It is the part of a good judge to enlarge his jurisdiction."

When in the AAA decision the court denies that it voids an act of Congress, it is in opposition to such learned and experienced judges as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice and former President Taft, and a host of eminent men including Presidents of the U. S., Senators, Representatives, Jurists and untold numbers of writers and the common people. It is simply another example of judicial evasion. In that same AAA decision the court makes this statement: "The court neither approves nor disapproves of any legislative policy. Its delicate and difficult task is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with or in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution, and having done that, its duty ends."

Here the court is engaged in the "delicate and difficult task" of proving that black is white.

In a dissenting opinion Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes declared "this case is decided upon an economic theory which a large part of the country does not entertain."

Chief Justice Taft in another dissenting opinion said: "It is not the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise and unsound."

Justice Field, Justice Moody and Justice Harlan were other members of the Supreme Court who were convinced that the court did at times base its decisions on what they considered the wisdom or unwisdom of the legislation under consideration. When the Supreme Court in the exercise of a usurped prerogative, obstructs the will of a great majority of the people in the interests of a small minority, and in attempting to conceal or justify such usurpation becomes involved in a tangled web of deceit and self-contradictions, it can not for long hope to retain either the confidence or respect of the people.

And when the defenders of the court, in the service of that minority, advance fallacious, contradictory and preposterous arguments, they tend still further to arouse the derision and contempt of the people.

And when one of the three co-ordinated branches of our government has brought

upon itself the derision and distrust of a large number of the people, it has not helped to strengthen the government. In fact it has done more to weaken it than all the government's avowed enemies could possibly do.

To illustrate how "the whirligig of time brings about its revenges" let us consider briefly the career of one of the present members of the Supreme Court. A descendent of one of the Englishmen of King George's time, he came to this country about 70 years ago and as an infant with his parents moved out to Utah. There he grew up as an American citizen, became a U. S. Senator and was finally appointed to the Supreme Court. Since that time he has persistently and consistently followed in the footsteps of the king of his ancestors, George III.

Charges that the Declaration of Independence brings against that monarch may with equal truth be levelled at him. He, too, "has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good." He, too, has been "associated with others in abolishing our most valuable laws," and by his decisions has shown an utter contempt for the spirit of our institutions.

The career of King George as well as that of the Supreme Court illustrates the truth of Shakespeare's saying: "Tyranny sways, not as it hath power but as it is suffered." The American people are patient and long-suffering, but it will be found that there is a limit to their patience.

ELLENBOGEN BILL HELPED BY WORLD CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 152)

sion; one and a half overtime pay; and double for work on Sundays and legal holidays; and no discrimination on account of age or sex employed in similar work. There are the usual exceptions to the above for apprentices and managerial staffs.

Since leadership in this Congress may be termed "Southern and conservative," unquestionably labor differentials will cause trouble, due to the commonly expressed attitude that NRA policy towards differentials discriminated against the South.

Over-production of products is to be limited by commission prescription. Such limitations are defined in the light of fair minimum price maintenance or any adverse effects upon the textile industry of such over-production.

With the possible exception of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., the textile groups comprising the industry reject the Ellenbogen bill on the grounds that they wish regulation by the industry with governmental aid, national rather than state.

After the Supreme Court's decision in the spring of 1935, the industry endeavored to maintain code standards for hours and minimum wages. The Robert committee report on post-NRA adherence to code standards placed two branches of the industry, cotton textiles and wool textiles, in the group of four industries having highest conformance.

There are two other plans to substitute legislation for the NRA: First, the O'Mahoney measure which would require every corporation doing inter-state business to take out a federal license and observe such NRA objectives as minimum wage, maximum hour and child labor provisions.

The Richberg plan would permit industries to draft their own codes but place the adjudication of disputes under auspices of a federal agency. This is based on the legality of powers of the federal government to prevent unfair competition.

Somewhat rapid but superficial reading of various textile trade magazines and house organs leads the writer to believe that the industry would favor: (a) Minimum wage; (b) maximum hour provision; (c) 40-hour week; (d) elimination of third shift; (e) support of fair minimal price provisions; (f) abolition of child labor; (g) and some form of production control—provided that the industry be self-regulating, with national governmental aid.

The present economic situation has several aspects which give it advantage in bargaining: (1) Dollar volume of textile machinery sales in 1936 was 27 per cent and 49 per cent greater respectively above sales of 1935 and 1934 (prospects for 1937 even more encouraging); (2) on a 1923-25 basis of 100, the 1936 mill activity in 1934 was 90; in 1935, 105 and in 1936, 124; (3) the December, 1936, consumption of raw material in the industry totalled about 45,000,000 pounds as part of a climb from a low of approximately 19,000,000 pounds in September, 1934; (4) textile securities, both northern and southern, during 1936 had an upward trend; (5) and during November and December, 1936, wages were somewhat generally raised 5 to 10 per cent.

DEPRESSION HALVED OUR NATIONAL INCOME

(Continued from page 146)

These figures represent the average earnings of those workers who were lucky enough to have employment the year around. Unfortunately, these persons were relatively few and far between in recent years, particularly among the wage-earner class, for many factories operated for but a few months out of a year and then shut down again for comparatively long intervals. In so far as the individual worker was unemployed, his annual income sagged below the already depressed per capita income of full-time employees. Actual average incomes for the country as a whole must, therefore, have been far less than the income figures published in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce report, which were largely based upon U. S. census figures and on federal income tax returns.

Furthermore, those who were among the fortunate ones to be employed throughout the entire period found the sledding even harder than was warranted by the steep wage cuts which they themselves experienced, for upon them devolved the additional burden of supporting others in the family who normally contributed to the family income but were out of work.

All employees of all industries throughout the country (wage and salaried workers alike) averaged a 25 per cent cut in income in 1933 over 1929, if they were fully employed, and, of course,

more if they were only partially employed. In the industries for which white collared workers could be separated from wage earners, the former experienced a total drop in annual full-time pay of 21 per cent over 1929, as against a 34 per cent cut sustained by wage earners. The lowest income year for salaried employees came in 1934 and for wage earners in 1933.

In making this study of national income the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce divided all types of business activities into 12 major groups: construction; electric light, power and gas; mining; manufacturing; agriculture; transportation; communication; trade; finance; government; service, and miscellaneous. The final report carries detailed statistical accounts of what took place in each of these industries through 1934. Let us look at the first two of these groups.

Of all industries, the most severely hit by the depression seems to have been construction. The total volume of contract construction in the United States fell from seven billion dollars in 1929 to only one and one-half billions in 1933. It is significant to note that even in the good year of 1929 there was considerable gouging into the profits of the construction industry, for in that year income paid out to individuals for services rendered in one form or another exceeded the income produced through those services by 32 million dollars. Dividends paid out by the industry in 1929 amounted to 64 million dollars, while individual contractors and other entrepreneurs withdrew a total of 439 million dollars from the industry.

In 1933 conditions in the construction industry had become so bad that only 18 per cent as much income was produced as in 1929. Income paid out in 1933 was equal to 24 per cent of income expended in 1929 and exceeded income produced by 191 million dollars. Here is the picture:

Construction Industry

	1929 (in millions of dollars)	1932 (in millions of dollars)	1933 (in millions of dollars)	1934 (in millions of dollars)
Income produced....	3,225	670	595	729
Income paid out.....	3,257	948	786	874
Difference	-32	-278	-191	-145
Compensation of employees	2,737	750	625	710
Withdrawals of en- trepreneurs	439	163	131	138
Dividends	64	23	20	16
Interest	17	12	10	10

Per Capita Income of Full-Time Employees

	1929	1932	1933	1934
Salaried employees	\$2,926	\$2,267	\$1,975	\$1,857
Wage earners.....	1,723	1,149	1,108	1,205
All active employees	1,893	1,306	1,234	1,303

Wage earners suffered a drop of about 36 per cent between 1929 and 1933. When we remember that the per capita earnings, above, are for fully employed workers and take into consideration the fact that the construction industry practically

came to a standstill, it is easy to understand why the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce failed to publish figures from which it would be possible to find out what actual per capita earnings have been, rather than what they were for fully employed workers. The figures were, beyond a doubt, so low that the Bureau would not have dared to publish them.

The electric light and power and manufactured gas industry was another group which was already gouging into its profits in 1929, by paying out more income than it actually produced.

Electric Light and Power and Manufactured Gas Industries

	1929 (in millions of dollars)	1932 (in millions of dollars)	1933 (in millions of dollars)	1934 (in millions of dollars)
Income produced.....	1,295	985	907	924
Income paid out.....	1,304	1,275	1,094	1,085
Difference	-9	-290	-187	-161
Compensation of employees	533	380	339	370
Dividends	413	448	324	286
Interest	358	447	431	429

The Bureau carefully protected the electric utility industry in its report by combining the figures for income produced and expended by that industry with those of the manufactured gas industry. Likewise, no distinction is made between earnings of wage earners and earnings of salaried employees for the electric utility industry alone. It is interesting to note, however, that the electric light and power branch of the industry reduced the earning power of its employees by 22 per cent between 1929 and 1933, while the manufactured gas branch reduced employees' earning power by only 5 per cent.

Per Capita Income of All Active, Full-Time Employees

	1929	1932	1933	1934
Electric power and light	\$1,566	\$1,344	\$1,226	\$1,248
Manufactured gas	1,558	1,555	1,484	1,580

NEW RADIO WORKSHOP SESSION

(Continued from page 155)

education to cooperate in providing workshop facilities.

Two Workshop sessions have been held during the past several months. Lessons learned during these courses will be incorporated in the coming session. Dean Ned Dearborn, of New York University, and William Dow Boutwell, director of the Radio Workshop, are conferring with educators and commercial broadcasters to work out the best possible curriculum for the next session.

Further information about the Radio Workshop can be obtained by writing Dr. Carl A. Marsden, Radio Workshop, Division of General Education, New York University, New York, N. Y., or the Educational Radio Project, Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DETAILED RESULTS OF REFERENDUM

(Continued from page 160)

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1 Favor	Opposed	PROPOSITION 2 Favor	Opposed
602	17	---	17	---
604	18	---	18	---
611	---	23	---	23
613	---	153	---	153
617	4	25	3	26
618	56	---	55	---
622	7	---	7	---
623	27	---	27	---
629	40	---	40	---
630	---	5	---	5
632	23	---	23	---
633	32	---	32	---
644	19	---	18	1
648	35	---	35	---
649	22	---	22	---
650	20	5	20	5
653	5	---	7	---
656	22	---	22	---
658	13	---	13	---
661	1	15	1	15
664	110	---	110	---
665	11	10	13	8
666	75	1	75	1
668	13	---	13	---
671	31	---	31	---
675	52	3	42	13
681	16	---	16	---
683	70	---	70	---
684	11	---	11	---
686	18	---	18	---
689	8	---	8	---
691	10	1	10	1
697	37	---	37	---
702	391	9	395	5
707	15	3	15	2
708	20	1	21	---
709	15	---	15	---
710	2	10	2	10
711	160	---	160	---
712	16	---	16	---
B-713	324	---	324	---
714	---	10	---	10
716	---	211	---	211
717	59	---	59	---
719	53	---	53	---
723	---	44	---	44
725	24	---	24	---
726	6	1	7	---
730	28	---	28	---
732	21	---	21	---
734	213	---	213	---
736	11	---	11	---
B-741	1	---	1	---
748	16	1	16	1
749	17	---	17	---
B-752	---	5	---	5
755	6	---	6	---
757	12	---	12	---
758	130	---	130	---
761	60	---	60	---
763	62	---	62	---
764	23	---	23	---
768	24	---	24	---
774	40	---	40	---
776	12	4	16	---
783	25	---	25	---
B-785	35	---	35	---
790	22	---	22	---
794	---	165	---	165
798	26	---	26	---
799	17	---	17	---
800	72	---	72	---
801	29	---	29	---
802	7	---	7	---
B-803	1	---	1	---
805	38	---	38	---
808	6	---	6	---
809	7	---	7	---
B-814	42	---	42	---
817	373	1	373	1
827	17	---	17	---
833	11	3	7	4
838	27	---	27	---
840	---	6	---	6
841	13	---	13	---
842	6	1	6	1
844	---	27	---	27
854	25	---	25	---
855	18	---	18	---
859	33	21	21	33
861	13	---	13	---
863	12	---	12	---
864	52	---	52	---
865	43	2	43	2
870	35	---	35	---
876	6	13	6	13
881	1	7	1	7
882	10	5	7	8
885	44	---	44	---
886	1	9	2	8
887	121	---	121	---
889	63	---	63	---
892	6	---	6	---
895	9	3	9	3
896	38	---	37	---
897	29	---	29	---
899	28	6	29	5
902	31	---	31	---
904	15	---	15	---

L. U. No.	PROPOSITION 1		PROPOSITION 2	
	Favor	Opposed	Favor	Opposed
909	32		32	
910		8		8
911	21	9	19	14
912		72		
923	43	2	43	2
928	15		15	
932	10		10	
956	6		6	
991	6		6	
995	2	14	2	14
1002		93		93
B-1010		1		1
B-1011	1		1	
B-1019	1		1	
1021	6		6	
1024		78		78
1029	7		7	
B-1030	1		1	
B-1033	1		1	
1036	25		25	
1037	136		136	
B-1042	1		1	
1047	5	2	5	2
1072	11		11	
1091	6		6	
1118		20		20
1135		28		28
1141	65		65	
1147	73		73	
1156	13		13	
Total	36,149	6,611	36,068	6,432

REPORTS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE COUNTED

1154		21		21
121	98		98	
1081	6		6	

FORDHAM GOAL: TO REVIVE ELECTRIC "DEAD"

(Continued from page 145)

have been revived after electrocution are not in a highly resistant state to infectious disease.

Working on the exposed hearts of animals, Dr. Charles J. Wiggers, of the Western Reserve Medical School, has succeeded in bringing them to life by sending a current of one ampere directly through their hearts, presumably in a state of fibrillation, two to three minutes after apparent death of the animal. By massaging the heart before rather than after passing the electric current through it, Dr. Wiggers was able to revive animals whose hearts had been fibrillating five to seven minutes.

His method should prove of great value, perhaps, in the revival of exposed human hearts that fibrillate accidentally during the course of cardiac operations designed to correct some cardiac complaint.

Wiggers' method is not to be confused, however, with the method used by the Fordham men, for each is employed under different circumstances and involves different technique. The experimental work of McNiff and Piccoli is designed to overcome the fibrillation that might obtain in the heart of a human victim of electric shock in any electrical establishment. The big advantage of the McNiff-Piccoli method being that an exposed heart is not necessary, the electrodes of the counter-shock unit simply being applied to the back and chest of the victim.

FARMER STILL TAKING IT ON THE CHIN

(Continued from page 154)

the cigarettes, 90 per cent of the smoking tobacco, over 98 per cent of the snuff, and over 75 per cent of the chewing tobacco produced in the United States in 1934. Liggett & Myers alone sold 27.3 per cent of the cigarettes, 21.9 per cent of the

smoking and 26.4 per cent of the chewing tobacco, while United States Tobacco sold 42 per cent of the snuff.

"Ten leading meat packing companies in one year (1935) sold the equivalent of 70.3 per cent of the beef, 98.5 per cent of the veal, 35.1 per cent of the fresh pork and 54 per cent of cured and processed pork products. Swift's sales of beef amounted to over 25 per cent of the total beef products and Armour's to over 22 per cent.

"Thirteen flour milling companies sold in one year over 47 per cent of the wheat flour for the crop year, 1934-35. General Mills, Pillsbury and Commander-Larabee together had about 29 per cent of the total and General Mills alone had nearly 16 per cent.

"The 11 principal milk dealing companies in one year sold fluid milk and cream equivalent to nearly 18 per cent of the fluid milk sold in cities and villages in 1934, over 25 per cent of the butter, nearly 44 per cent of the cheese and over 60 per cent of the canned milk. In addition, 10 meat packers sold large proportions of the butter and cheese. * * *

"The method by which such extensive control was obtained is set forth briefly in this report. It is to a large extent the history of the well-known combinations or trusts, among which those in tobacco

and in meat are the best known among agricultural products. In most cases, this wide degree of control has resulted from the purchase of stock control of other companies in the same field of production—largely of competitors—or from buying up the properties of competitors and merging them with those of the buyer, or from combinations of competitors through the formation of holding companies or mergers. Sometimes these practices were facilitated by unfair methods of competition, or were preceded by price-fixing conspiracies, etc. The history of the great meat packers especially is characterized by a variety of unfair devices, such as railroad rebates, controlling the stockyards and combining for the purchase of livestock by allotting the quantities to be purchased and thus keeping down the prices. In the sale of their meat products, agreements on selling prices, the possession of private car lines, and great chains of branch houses have helped in giving them the advantage over competing companies."

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Buttons, small 10k gold	1.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
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Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	2.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
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Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Chart, 10k gold	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 11 TO MARCH 10, 1937

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.	118814	119843	38	690151	690365	102	279466	194	723490	723532	B-304	381918	381996	
B-1	14605	14618	38	698641	698910	102	310221	310303	195	340198	340323	305	24241	24259
B-1	42081	42105	39	251657	251673	103	30593	30601	196	121599		306	28276	28278
B-1	45616	45655	39	273666	273674	103	135145	135161	196	266811	266879	306	930668	930740
B-1	61146	61156	39	309482	309421	103	296219	298980	197	436539	436554	307	225028	225043
B-1	285040	285065	40	184048	184067	103	561814	561900	204	237592	237594	308	81997	81998
B-1	286800	286820	40	416577	417000	103	615901	616019	205	246188	246196	308	752401	752410
B-1	440491	446914	40	486001	486043	105	488392	488400	205	526314	526328	308	770653	770681
2	144908	144909	40	588212	588360	106	225450	225490	208	452781	452790	309	438165	438172
2	47171	471975	41	72838	72847	106	446018	448024	208	884832	884844	309	623711	623960
B-3	F 1448-1484		41	328501	328556	107	167136		209	21440	21450	311	360289	360346
B-3	F 2926-3186		41	714670	714712	107	240103	240130	210	68724	68725	311	448640	448662
B-3	M 5690-6000		41	927742	927750	107	611592	611593	210	295103	295207	312	17338	17387
B-3	M 6042-6187		41	731448	731535	108	922318	922350	211	12370	12375	312	62424	
B-3	M 6801-6809		42	973689	973693	110	139158	139173	211	351951	351970	313	331567	331590
B-3	AJ 3741-37800		43	15667	15670	110	446671	445812	211	566211	566240	317	17899	17924
B-3	AJ 31894-38000		43	115936	116130	111	753759	753764	212	51132	51133	318	725036	725063
B-3	AJ 38083-38198		44	970395	970400	113	28104	28111	213	34059	34430	319	952431	952438
B-3	AJ 38285-38298		45	508765	508775	113	23798	23836	213	411271	411324	321	258901	258919
B-3	AJ 38423		46	314571	314628	114	154502		213	413480	413533	322	958952	958955
B-3	AJ 38619-38716		46	438751	438940	114	235356		214	10671	10691	323	1839	1840
B-3	4AP 534-546		46	581681	581690	115	508943	508952	214	309102	309109	323	118271	118351
B-3	CJ 451-460		48	191432	191451	116	423101	423180	214	557251	557400	323	752101	752130
B-3	D 115		48	426471	426745	117	60604	60605	214	486633	486634	325	9976	9979
B-3	EJ 81-90		48	599127	599184	117	783844	783857	217	253190	253200	325	929944	929998
B-3	EH 56-59		50	222290	222291	120	319460	319486	217	490501		326	296773	296775
B-3	EH 733-741		50	378208	378285	121	245485	245486	222	109183	109192	326	355180	355316
B-3	F 3-8		52	103725	103727	121	392383	392473	223	282751	282797	328	928138	928166
B-3	H 5-61		52	322545	322982	122	22829		223	938993	939000	329	177486	177488
B-3	I 1-19		52	323492	323560	122	44897	44898	224	897494	897526	329	222581	
B-3	OA 14353-14400		53	280838	280903	122	278211	278250	225	770803	770807	329	473309	473376
B-3	OA 14496-14586		54	207068	207074	122	469501	469580	226	22711	22735	332	49053	49058
B-3	OA 14745-14753		54	351078	351102	124	3470	3471	229	973421	973427	332	964433	964490
B-3	OA 15899-15942		55	163652	163685	124	422787	423000	230	41216	41250	333	243771	243783
B-3	XG 72541-72600		56	221185	221201	124	485251	485289	230	471001	471021	333	303473	303583
B-3	XG 72773-72800		57	437300	437319	124	772951	772966	231	197525	197584	335	790009	790018
B-3	XG 72936-72970		58	151820	152117	125	268625	268649	232	851643	851668	336	37531	37540
B-3	XG 73056-73062		58	152610	153000	125	314173	314177	233	177954	177989	336	757858	757865
B-3	XG 73201-73225		58	153001	153164	125	385035	385630	236	487808	487818	338	168910	
B-3	XG 73401-73423		58	185474	185511	127	822925	822926	237	16807	16808	338	753516	753530
4	254296	254302	58	597853	597900	129	301204		237	508395	508417	339	116674	116724
5	391735	391747	58	616651	616942	129	305289	305292	237	750304	750306	340	435798	435879
5	716170	716208	59	128763	128765	129	902456	902473	238	27917	27919	341	30325	
6	147379	147403	59	477074	477161	130	145932	145950	238	792176	792189	342	224419	224425
6	348119	348505	60	316054	316127	130	472525	472747	240	559144	559157	343	760182	760198
7	14839	14855	64	11701	11710	130	621753	621900	241	386710	386720	344	844770	844783
7	387834	387930	64	13781	13800	130	648151	648240	243	51946	51953	345	234010	234021
8	133930	133999	64	122314	122315	131	39104	39124	243	139369	139390	347	174573	174653
8	743426	743736	64	397501	397522	131	170526	170561	246	260556	260557	348	302768	302889
B-9	173581	173588	64	590968	591000	133	401280	401294	246	750907	750910	349	194599	194798
B-9	40861	40870	64	733061	733270	135	761138	761156	246	765570	765590	349	295012	295036
B-9	44882	44970	66	178944	178980	136	710162	710245	247	400513	400527	349	726877	726900
B-9	981282	981370	66	321890	321900	136	987538	987600	252	98458	98469	349	738901	738924
B-9	271004	271032	66	380714	381000	137	244632	244638	253	213485		350	217863	217871
B-9	188649	188657	66	453001	453076	138	899752	899781	253	374308	374345	351	112594	112602
B-9	478545	478901	67	244501	244512	139	939312	939333	254	905305	905308	354	6597	6600
B-9	984621	984720	67	523184	523200	141	880152	880173	255	56937	56940	354	193440	193442
10	246868	246870	68	59464	59464	143	406311	406329	256	516269	516281	354	494101	494118
14	246421	246431	68	155833	155892	145	149802	149857	257	193720	193722	357	313117	313125
16	313816	313821	68	437115	437128	145	610506	610632	257	265683	265713	357	381181	381305
16	455315	455404	69	533110	533114	146	241627	241648	259	10839		358	114542	114600
17	175924	175948	72	958799	958804	146	312019	312020	259	465074		358	278859	278863
17	253873	253895	73	316814	316818	150	684398	684408	262	164975	165000	360	249125	
17	449126	449750	73	289912	290018	151	47776	47782	262	164975	165000	360	253755	253800
18	313414	313478	73	771245	771260	151	425566	425803	262	466501	466510	360	489001	489065
18	318961	319500	76	48055	48056	151	486401	486508	262	677171	677210	360	489001	489065
18	450001	450100	76	274931	275012	152	773724	773750	263	817916	817938	363	398251	398259
18	474136	474156	77	283318	283356	153	989688	989732	265	263955	263980	363	417735	417750
21	769044	769063	77	428211	428250	155	300131	300134	267	512813	512816	369	333278	333395
22	142632		77	430501	431250	156	22529		269	357226	357263	371	897841	897845
22	145446	145500	77	431251	431742	156	235945	235966	271	224593		372	806812	806847
22	567751	567754	79	110069	110144	159	97312	97356	275	420034	420039	373	3635	3639
22	597076	597150	80	277722	277725	159	195482		275	23521	23529	375	509952	509962
22	649651	649656	80	321913	321950	160	21871	21900	275	124517	124518	377	450655	450661
25	332501	332570	83	158170	158203	160	177912	177924	276	261318	261338	377	544197	544238
26	164586	164616	83	424417	424500	161	495260	495273	276	268391	268392	379	767898	767909
26	308904	309000	83	476251	476538	164	176691	177000	276	851164	851213	380	238660	
26	480001	480240	83	607745	607750	164	267541	267670	277	209707	209708	380	493415	493425
26	194200	194250	84	97544	97581	164	390001	390040	277	226825	226897	382	545874	545903
26	468001	468048	84	334067	334271	164	734581	734965	277	298484	298500	384	4866	4869
27	185672	185681	B-86	101421		166	222175	222220	277	303301	303323	389	219684	

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
415	143775	143780	548	791454	791462	660	373603	373628	749	165940	165950
415	762516	762546	549	11866	11868	660	750606	750615	749	751482	751500
416	194876		549	50982	51000		(Original)		749	474001	474013
416	287421	287436	549	396001	396048	661	25290	25302	B-752	98	117
417	267186	267209	551	16835	16839	661	198174		B-752	10436	10500
B-418	33216	33229	552	206347	206364	B-663	43326	43446	B-752	19501	19654
B-418	242718	242718	553	220215	220221	B-663	274123	274185	B-752	147944	147947
B-418	346811	346940	555	311717	311718	664	83459	83474	B-752	461809	461824
B-418	776413	776422	555	561562	561595	664	306130	306254	755	788463	788467
421	325551	325590	556	29217	29231	666	292160	292661	757	238349	238376
424	8832	8844	557	782926	782952	666	439941	439962	758	210389	210391
426	255033	255056	558	19186		668	322501	322507	758	342322	342376
427	256171	256172	558	95728	95737	668	444019	444047	760	126953	129000
427	279460	279520	558	138710	138750	669	89734	89740	760	258686	258691
428	243637	243703	558	334501	334640	669	242131	242145	761	224320	224391
429	19155	19171	559	706845	706861	673	228612	228623	761	272225	272228
429	751811	751855	561	190877	191016	674	262493	262496	762	116602	171603
429	941023	941064	564	741186	741191	674	364787	364851	762	712152	712166
430	262213	262229	567	935879	935929	675	191704	191750	764	242275	
431	39363		568	336047	336071	675	219192	219202	764	507671	507690
431	798465	798486	569	21806		676	123052	123059	765	2511	2535
434	240638	240642	569	23625	23627	677	20186	20187	768	254742	254762
435	404156	404180	569	205516	205667	677	84186	84247	770	81713	81715
437	222697	222716	570	257488	257512	678	226271	226318	770	219261	219300
440	785207	785215	573	56361	56365	678	242085	242086	770	233701	233735
441	755640	755652	574	24170	24171	680	957184	957192	772	156401	156410
443	724791	724800	574	28348		681	21074	21078	774	77737	77737
443	768564	768585	574	349901	350050	681	521678	521687	774	223679	223722
444	60072	60074	575	491241	491251	682	771227	771247	775	26841	26860
444	341173	341193	577	27676	27690	683	300751	300785	776	792469	792469
445	29537	29560	580	271110		683	310690	310746	776	792469	792469
445	270532	270539	580	72939	72974	684	256815	256827	777	215243	215243
446	5836	5840	581	336861	336910	685	634265	634283	777	286584	286602
453	239343	239388	582	28945	28990	686	429394	429404	778	257739	257749
453	480187	480187	582	183918	183920	688	25242		778	316229	316240
456	167105	167142	582	281880	281885	688	890939	890951	782	930285	930291
458	165359	165380	583	4795	4800	689	23630	23659	783	775177	775736
458	860765	860800	583	259801	259851	691	5414	5422	784	424593	424637
459	234097	234108	584	37497	37500	691	776577	776583	B-785	176105	176105
459	294406	294628	584	140440	140443	694	327893	327933	B-785	241207	241207
460	753984	753986	584	544501	544554	695	19754	19775	B-785	245479	245510
461	315301	315302	584	606028	606070	695	816527	816592	B-785	260745	260774
461	835969	835993	586	770271	770286	B-697	51367	51375	787	15061	15072
B-465	55571	55572	588	60375	60411	B-697	97571	97578	790	363841	363890
B-465	103496	103500	589	302043	302170	B-697	624696	624900	791	297752	297753
B-465	244501	244502	589	302102	302110	B-697	642151	642191	791	390851	390907
B-465	474751	474835	590	21075	21082	701	960425	960440	792	755877	755888
466	62272	62280	591	35215	35260	702	34010	34038	794	39847	39847
466	465001	465035	594	750278	750296	702	312680	312900	794	441854	441987
466	895461	895500	595	313697	313720	702	324301	324320	796	786729	786736
467	480561	480568	595	338503	338757	702	237192	237271	798	595939	595957
468	230707	230708	595	773672	773687	702	242761	242781	800	168377	168381
470	250380	250386	596	440926	440930	702	237552	237600	800	175046	175067
474	5890	5892	597	779958	779974	702	237901	237989	801	905554	905579
474	223989	224100	599	24424	24440	702	252973	253110	802	237255	237263
474	405001	405004	600	1241		702	377108	377250	B-803	243015	243015
477	996260	996299	600	930791	930797	702	435326	435506	B-803	244022	244046
479	225191		601	25108	25136	702	491701	491734	805	174363	174365
479	670141	670160	601	61538		702	492301	492320	805	252695	252756
479	768855	768900	601	770220	770233	702	377279	377283	807	24792	24819
479	776101	776125	602	488401	488406	702	533251	533268	807	266279	266279
480	223252	223264	602	518691	518700	702	768022	768025	809	485655	485665
482	499058	499067	604	261032	261033	704	160374	160388	811	774087	774093
483	447933	448025	604	941921	941988	707	7184	7200	813	3128	3147
488	12085	12105	607	230023	230034	707	229821	229848	813	240519	240519
488	125356	125359	610	264545	264547	707	753301	753329	B-814	175211	175212
488	95702	95748	610	442935	442939	708	244268	244299	B-814	253388	253428
492	65676	65710	610	907368	907450	709	89386	89400	B-814	242696	242700
493	896675	896681	611	272454	272487	709	210159	210161	B-814	243001	243043
494	265220	265500	613	302710	302723	709	228001	228002	817	128185	128185
494	309381	309530	613	454014	454019	710	15301	15304	817	370276	370361
494	432751	433640	613	458337	458919	710	487794	487800	817	394661	394903
494	772231	772260	615	19968	20010	711	284273	284284	819	1501	1520
497	27421	27438	617	50528	50542	711	288383	288507	820	144921	144925
499	176784	176790	617	444783	444813	712	62749	62753	822	297068	297068
499	195583	195687	618	282564	282567	712	583830	583849	822	402069	402104
499	255416		618	420953	421073	B-713	39835	39894	824	259524	259541
500	21509	21522	619	482320	482327	B-713	43791	44244	827	236476	236503
500	284791	284900	622	584802	584808	B-713	166613	166943	827	767417	767433
501	98251	98282	625	260225	260244	B-713	190784	190784	833	226524	226536
501	95226	95258	628	242145	242149	B-713	599650	599656	835	226165	226184
501	321303	321491	629	54615	54617	714	784307	784307	836	229651	229655
501	731180	731400	629	64824	64860	716	378971	379170	B-837	11574	11589
501	748651	748767	630	760454	760463	716	607201	607230	B-837	245145	245174
504	63065		631	7822	7824	717	115091	115149	838	221792	221820
504	814237	814264	631	16376	16403	717	452424		840	233101	233105
507	506478	506483	632	17541	17563	719	129386	129420	840	971697	971700
508	235686		632	209861		722	550136	550139	841	516486	516500
508	422087	422112	633	26642	26690	723	221521	221522	844	9878	9897
509	669575	669585	633	269910	269919	723	270462	270612	844	265742	265742
510	35398	35400	634	254290	254438	724	49327	49388	846	177271	177321
510	490801	490802	634	254427	254438	724	100575	100588	846	276368	276372
515	632021	632025	636	918468	918505	724	497093	497103	846	444607	444608
517	46811		637	767658	767674	726	777733	777744	847	298976	298977
517	519243	519262	639	787869	787876	728	301508	301511	847	396835	396884
520	196709	196712	640	33564	33565	728	771802	771820	850	746519	746521
520	962628	962653	640	382610	382640	729	230107	230110	852	124807	124850
521	234402	234413	642	13828		730	120224	120249	852	278665	278670
521	395260	395324	642	769400	769410	730	275025		854	81333	81333
522	222										

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1036	10114	10133	407-20460.	35-7533, 462018.	458-165360, 369, 458906,	746	731273,	746	731273,
1036	157240	157260	426-255052-055.	36-22002-003, 225667-668.	860792.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1037	99906	100000	615-19994.	38-183406, 834, 884.	465-474824.	746	731273,	746	731273,
B-1042	227716	227732	617-50537.	39-251666, 273669.	479-768873-874.	746	731273,	746	731273,
B-1042	228028	228036	633-269916-917.	48-426487, 492, 506, 587.	488-12090, 95717, 735.	746	731273,	746	731273,
B-1045	246001	246194	650-281632, 634.	604, 616, 658, 744.	494-309397, 469.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1047	665119	665144	B-663-43324-43425, 274060-	599149, 164, 169.	500-284837.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1054	234818	234822	274122.	52-322551, 718.	501-98267, 282, 731273,	746	731273,	746	731273,
1072	224008		673-228601-611.	58-185486, 616821.	501-98267, 282, 731273,	746	731273,	746	731273,
1072	970556	970562	674-262494.	66-380863.	521-234408.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1086	705558	705620	691-5411-5413, 5416-5417,	73-290013.	567-935906.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1091	29838	29856	5419, 5421.	83-476390, 538.	583-259831.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1095	725770	725831	B-752-461808, 812, 814, 821,	84-334092, 148.	584-140436, 544532.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1099	645565	645569	823.	107-167136, 240119.	595-773681.	746	731273,	746	731273,
B-1100	42353	42399	778-316228.	125-268627, 635.	610-907385, 394, 426.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1101	7918	7921	794-441875.	130-472638, 715, 648160,	633-26687.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1131	492601	492608	B-837-11586-588, 245157,	145-149829.	648-11416.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1131	950098	950100	167, 171-172.	151-47780.	673-228622.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1135	59496	59517	903-490316-320.	164-176998.	674-364785, 796, 846.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1141	314501	314619	996-87353-355.	193-641807, 966.	702-312701.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1141	618419	618663	997-260131-135.	194-483998.	712-583837-838.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1144	503874	503881		196-121591-593, 266850.	723-270612.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1147	275570	275619		205-526316.	724-49329.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1151	658156	658158		214-10652, 10655.	B-752-19577-578.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1154	4751	4752		223-282783, 785, 790.	B-785-260751.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1154	778120	778133		233-177979.	807-24809, 266279.	746	731273,	746	731273,
1156	408	419		246-765568, 571.	819-1516.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				265-263966.	824-259532.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				269-357225.	840-223115.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				277-298499.	873-750856.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				292-277389, 407.	889-260423.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				340-200626-627.	925-27026.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				372-806829-830.	948-314808.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				382-545874.	953-168682.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				396-763685.	996-793286-290, 293.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				415-49848, 762525, 529-530.	B-1013-17049, 18649.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				540.	B-1026-226827.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				418-346854.	1030-226849-850.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				429-751842.	1036-157248.	746	731273,	746	731273,
				431-39356-358.	1037-99988.	746	731273,	746	731273,
					1141-314548, 571, 618534,	746	731273,	746	731273,
					593.	746	731273,	746	731273,

MISSING

B-1-42097-42100.
130-648241-244.
156-235964-965.
164-176998, 734594.
169-226652.
226-22709-710.
238-27915, 918.
243-51945, 947-949.
275-23519-520.
280-311109.
338-168906-909.

VOID

B-1-45827, 285058, 446805.
B-3-F 1453.
B-3-F 3092.
B-3-M 6328, 6409, 6723,
6881.
B-3-AJ 37767, 38156,
38165.
B-3-EJ 84, 86.
B-3-F 4, 7.
B-3-I 1.
B-3-OA 14386, 14390,
14531, 14541-14542,
14545.
B-3-XG 73409.
8-743646, 703.
B-9-478597.
34-343049.

BLANK

25-332398-400.
43-115936-940, 116019-
020, 028-030, 036-040,
043-045, 048-050, 109-
110, 129-130.
211-566237-240.
558-19186.
567-935879-880, 883-884.
B-663-43326-43440.
1086-705620.

WILL OCTOPUS GET RADIO INDUSTRY?

(Continued from page 144)

or channel, a conclusive presumption arises that he will not be permitted to assign any value to, or sell, any 'good will' the station may possess.

"To permit a licensee to place a value on the license or frequency under the guise of 'good will' or any other term would be to permit it to assert a vested interest therein, contrary to the plain and emphatic language of the statute and would amount to the capitalization of a government gratuity. It must be remembered that the transferor admits in his brief that the equipment of Radio Station WOAI without the license, would have but little more than junk value and that he is selling the license and frequency, and contends right in the face of the law, that this commission has no alternative other than to approve the transfer of the stock.

"While a radio broadcast station is declared by the Act not to be a common carrier, it might well be considered as a public utility, and there is a marked similarity between the two. Each serves the public, each must furnish acceptable service, each operates at the sufferance of government by authority of license, certificate of public convenience and necessity, or franchise, and they are similar in other respects."

WCFL POINTS WAY

Shortly before his death Edward Nockels, manager of WCFL, appeared before the conference called by the Federal Communications Commission and spoke on public interest in the radio field. Mr. Nockels said:

"What is the public interest, convenience and necessity? Labor desires to discuss this subject. It may be said that it is an old subject, but we submit it is a

subject that is ever new in radio broadcasting in this country. It is always new in this country, because eventually public opinion will determine what kind of radio programs serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

"May we be permitted to call your attention to what labor believes constitutes the public interest, convenience and necessity? It is that which contributes to the health, comfort and happiness of the people. It is that which provides wholesome entertainment, increases knowledge, arouses individual thinking, inspires noble impulses, strengthens human ties, breaks down hatred, encourages respect for law. It is that which aids employment, improves the standard of living, and adds to the peace and contentment of mankind.

"Is it in the public interest, convenience and necessity that this marvelous new means of communication should be placed within the control of a few large corporations, or handed out as a free gift to a few private business concerns for commercial exploitation, or sucked into the maw of great metropolitan newspapers already in uncontrolled possession of power that threatens the welfare of this country? Is it that the public interest, convenience and necessity is to be determined by noisy acclaim? If so, then the movies overwhelm the universities and are themselves outranked by a ball game or a prize fight. The basest sex novel would then put to shame the greatest scientific treatise.

"Is it in the public interest, convenience and necessity that Bill Jones, of Podunk, have a radio station to advertise his garage or that a great public utility monopoly operate a 500,000 watt or even a 50,000 watt station to further its interest, when great labor and educational organizations are asking for radio facilities to serve great masses of the people instead?

"The public interest, convenience and necessity is nation-wide. It is age long. It has to do with the physical, mental, moral, social and economic welfare of all the people. It is not greatly concerned with Bill Jones' garage or the private profit which a station owner

hopes to derive from these broadcasting operations. It is not enhanced by the granting of special favors to a few individuals or corporations, however large and powerful they may be. The great things of civilization are not sob songs, nor symphony orchestras. They are matters that have to do with employment, home life, health, standard of living, great economic and industrial problems that enter into the web and woof of the existence of all the people. To serve the public interest, radio must pour into the homes of the nation not only entertainment, but something that will help solve the practical problems of everyday life.

"Is it in the public interest, convenience and necessity that all of the 90 channels for radio broadcasting be given to capital and its friends and not even one channel to the millions who toil? Will the public interest be served by granting all the channels of communication to those who do the employing and denying even one cleared channel of communication to the vast group of employees?"

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Local No. 357, of Las Vegas, Nev., wishes it known that Lee A. Kenroy has been dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. Therefore Kenroy is not affiliated with the I. B. E. W. through membership in Local No. 357.

World's Fair

L. U. No. 3's part in the campaign to finance the New York World's Fair is shown in the poster sent in by Brother William B. Norton, appearing on page 152 of this issue.



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A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4



"Your Washington Reporter"

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

WHEN summer approaches, members of the Let's-Quit-and-Go-Home Gang in the Senate and House begin emitting steamboat-round-the-bend whoops for an early adjournment of Congress. This minority usually starts speculating about an adjournment date during the first week or two after Congress convenes on January 1. And, regardless of the amount of business that remains to be finished, adjournment becomes almost an obsession with them by the time the blossoms have faded on the cherry trees around the Tidal Basin.

According to this gang, Washington "summers are unbearable" because of "the intense heat." There are hot spells in Washington, but I have felt just as much heat in Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and a score of other states.

The claim that "people can't stand it to live in Washington during the summer" is 100 per cent hokey. Half a million persons make their home here the year 'round. And they do it without the aid of the air-cooled offices, committee rooms and session chambers in which the members of Congress do their work.

WHEN it comes to discussing labor matters, the average radio commentator is about as accurate as a dollar watch that has been repaired by a half-witted blind man wearing boxing gloves. Recently I heard one of these brilliant commentators telling his radio audience that the reason railroad workers have been able to accomplish certain things is because there is only one labor organization in the industry—"the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen"—and "it is incorporated."

A minute's effort by the commentator would have given him the information that there are 21 standard railroad labor organizations, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are two separate organizations, and that neither is "incorporated."

WHEN historians get around to writing the romance of a 1937 king who gave up his throne for the woman he loved, perhaps they may find room for the fact that in Washington there is a "Duke of Windsor" restaurant across the street from the "Palace Laundry" in the "Simpson Building."

FEDERAL government officials, whose job is watching for war symptoms anywhere in the world, say that the amount of business done by junk dealers affords a better index to the prospects for war than do statements made by diplomats or national rulers. Scrap metals are used extensively in the manufacture of munitions and other armament.

Right now, thousands of carloads of scrap iron are awaiting shipment to Europe and the Far East. Junk dealers are buying everything in the metal line, from useless steel

ships to discarded automobiles, chopping them up and sending the pieces abroad as fast as vessels can be secured to transport them.

OFFICIAL dinners, given by cabinet members and other government dignitaries, are the cause of wide-spread headaches, both before and after. There's a purely physical reason for the morning after demand for aspirin, but the cause of the pre-dinner headaches is purely mental—the nervous exhaustion of settling the weighty problem of who should be seated next to whom. If the Ambassador from Moronia should be seated below the Minister from Imbecilly such a faux pas might precipitate an international crisis that could only be unprecipitated by a fleet of battleships.

Even the Department of State, which maintains a special bureau which does nothing except decide such questions of social seniority, has never been able to decide which ranks next to God—a Vice President, a foreign ambassador, or a Supreme Court Justice. The only solution the bureau offers is to hold separate functions, so that members of the three groups will never be at the same affair at the same time.

Some day there is going to be a mix-up in dates and all three groups are going to show up at the same dinner. Then, if the fears of the State Department are realized, the Capitol Building will invert itself, the White House will crumble into dust, and the Washington Monument will start sweating blood.

ANSWERS:

To C. T., Mandan, N. Dak.—Congressman Connery, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, has been a member of the union for years—the Actors' Equity Association, A. F. of L. He was on the picket line during the big actors' strike in 1919.

To H. R. M., Salt Lake City—I have no way of knowing whether Senator Copeland (N.Y.) writes that medical column which is syndicated under his name to a large number of newspapers. It is generally believed in Washington that he does not. Many of the magazine and newspaper articles which appear under the names of public officials and other celebrities are written by "ghost writers." The latter do the work, for a small fee, and the former get a big price for the use of their names.

To T. W., Oakland, Calif.—California is not the only offender when it comes to herding unemployed workers into box cars and shipping them out of the state "with less attention than cattle get." Other states have done the same thing in recent years. Arizona did it with hundreds of strikers more than 20 years ago.

ACCORDING to records of the present Supreme Court, a federal regulatory law has only a 39 per cent chance to escape with its life when once the "nine old men" take it under consideration. In the 28 federal constitutional cases decided by these justices, the court vetoed 17 laws which the people's representatives had passed.

THE type of employer who breaks down and cries over the promptness shown by his employees in leaving the job when the quitting whistle blows should come to Washington sometime and get an eyeful of the clock-watching indulged in by the U. S. Supreme Court. The court convenes at 12 o'clock noon and quits, on the split second, at 4:30 p. m., regardless of what is happening at that minute.

When 4:30 arrives, court is adjourned with a bang, frequently leaving the attorney who is arguing a case then stranded in the middle of a sentence, or with a word half-born. When Frank Mulholland, counsel for the A. F.

of L. Railway Employees' Department, was defending the Railway Labor Act in February, he was talking about railroad officials coercing employees.

"Such practices," he said, "are rep—." That was as far as he got. Chief Justice Hughes, who was watching the clock, adjourned court then. Mulholland had to finish the word, "reprehensible," when he resumed his argument the next day.

EVERY now and then someone in Washington starts a new story about the Virgin Islands, one of America's insular possessions in the West Indies. The latest concerns a girl secretary in a Washington government building to whom a caller explained that he was Governor Cramer of the Virgin Islands and wished to speak with a certain official.

The girl picked up the intra-office telephone and announced:

"Mr. Cramer, the virgin from Governor's Island, is here."

FOLLOWING a radio speech on the Supreme Court, Congressman Maury Maverick, from the Twentieth Texas District, was flooded with mail from listeners. The most intelligent letters he received were from workers, he said, and "the most ignorant and insulting were from judges and lawyers."

"I am saving all the latter correspondence," Maury explained, "as material for a book I intend to write some day—'Educated So-and-so's I Have Met.'"

A BRIGHT, young Washington newspaperman, who poses as knowing the "low down" about everything and everybody, is fathering a story that President Green, of the A. F. of L., "smokes cigars which are imported especially for him and cost \$5 each." That "brand new revelation" has the same defect it had when it was first printed, about four years ago—Green has never smoked a cigar in his lifetime, and he would probably have to be taken to a hospital if he tried to.

WHAT was probably the longest hearing ever conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission was concluded in mid-February when that tribunal heard the last of the pro and con arguments on the question of whether railroads should be required to equip all locomotives with mechanical stokers. When the hearing first started, one of the attorneys in the case was a bachelor. Its conclusion found him a married man with two children, one of them attending grade school.

SENATOR La Follette is not a lawyer, but no prosecuting attorney has ever shown more ability in getting the truth from reluctant witnesses than "Young Bob" has demonstrated throughout the hearings of the special Senate committee investigating labor spy agencies. And this is no small feat, when one considers that all of the stool pigeons placed on the Senate witness stand are post-graduates in the arts of sneakery, evasion and lying. Only, as a Pinkerton detective explained to the committee, the stool pigeons "don't call it lying—we say it's a pretext." And, when the head of the Pinkerton agency was called upon to testify, he turned out to be the biggest pretexter of the group.

EDITORIAL writers who are always "agin the government" can work themselves into frothy rage of words almost any time over "the extravagance of federal investigations of business." I am waiting to hear what they have to say about the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph corporation. The probe has cost the government \$1,150,000. But it has resulted in rate reductions which save telephone users \$22,000,000 a year.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Sure, Marshall, we feel the same way about it, and we're glad to pass along a pat on the back.

Dear Editor:

Some one has, evidently, been giving Abe the Bronx cheer. I don't believe he has it coming to him.

BROTHERS, I GIVE YOU . . .

ABE GLICK

Don't you let them kid you, Abie,
While you're not a Milton, maybe,
You're a singer with a song of certain
charm;
And your cheery optimism,
Pungent comment, witticism
Are refreshing as a shower on the farm.

Every plier-toting twister
And his operator sister

Wishes "Bit o' Luck" a lot o' luck—and
long.
Some may razz you as a poet,
Just to get your lyric go-at,
But we like you just the same in prose 'n'
song.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Local Union No. 124.

* * *

*Opportunity dawns for a new industry—
making pneumatic cushions for sit-down
strikers.*

* * *

ALWAYS RIBBING

Variety, the theatrical publication, reports that a screen comedian, on a visit to New York, was recognized by an admirer at a restaurant. Said admirer sent the waiter with an autograph book, asking for the comedian's signature. Glancing over to the other table the comic saw that his fan was the very arch-type of Southern gentleman, suh!

The comic, who leans toward the pinkish, scribbled above his signature, "Free the Scottsboro boys!"

* * *

BLIND JUSTICE

A little old wizened scrub lady
Put away her mop, her day's work was
done.

She started slowly on her homeward way—
Crash! She's laid low by a hit-and-run.
Hear the shriek of that siren?

The wagon starts its onward rush;
For the driver, merely another run
With the victim of a deadly crush.

On a hospital bed of snowy white
They gently laid that worn old frame,
This world's worries passed from her sight.

In his book, St. Peter inscribed her name.
The cowardly driver they finally caught—
He is a mere millionaire's son;

To the bar of blind Justice he is brought.
His punishment? A suspended sentence
he won.

CORN COB WILLIE,
L. U. No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—This case actually happened here recently. While the driver was not a millionaire, he had plenty of this world's goods and the victim really was a scrub woman and he did get a suspended sentence.

HOW TO KEEP AWAKE

By M. L. RATCLIFFE, L. U. No. 569

Your correspondent feels that he should give his co-workers a few tips on staying awake at night in case any of them should be so unfortunate as to be drafted for this tedious chore. He has devoted many nights to this owl-like life while the day crew have been tomcatting around and he is quite certain that his words will carry much weight with those of you who know nothing whatever about the art of staying awake.

It must be remembered that the boss will very probably be around during the first part of the evening and it is here that the true night hawk shows the stuff of which he is made. Any working stiff who cannot be busy as hell for an hour or so is a disgrace to the electrical profession and this is the time when the sweat should pour off his brow.

After the boss has gone his way, it is well to keep the old eye peeled for an hour or so in case any of the big shots are prowling around looking for heads to chop off. It is not a bad idea to trot briskly about the grounds for an hour, poking the noggin in places where it can be seen and in other ingenious ways showing you are up on your toes.

By this time it is around seven o'clock and things have died down a bit. If you are quick handed and can ditch a magazine at the drop of a hat, you might skip over a couple of blood and thunders. Do not, however, become so engrossed in the tale that you miss any tell-tale footsteps leading up to the office door.

About eight Mousie puts in his appearance and you can get in a mice hunting hour. Your correspondent has been unable to determine whether Mousie is a Minnie or a Mickie but this is all beside the point. The main thing is the hunt.

You first arm yourself with a good strong rubber band and cut off a plentiful supply of short pieces of light wire. This is for ammunition. Sit well back in the swivel chair, being careful to keep very quiet so Mousie will suspicion nothing.

After a time you will hear faint noises proclaiming that your prey is up and about. Pretty soon he scurries around where you can spot him. Load your gun. After a few seconds of indecision he (or she) will come to roost. Draw a bead and fire. Don't worry about hitting Mousie. You never will.

There are many methods of shooting at mice. There is the quick shot from the hip, the slow firing from a desk rest with the schnozzle resting over the edge, and the back lasher. Personally, your correspondent likes the back lasher the better of the three. In this system, the shooter aims along the rubber, sighting between the outstretched fingers. Keep the eye directly behind the shell. As the bullet is released, it snaps somewhere and flies back in your eye. This is particularly pleasing to Mousie who immediately scurries off in high glee.

When the five to one man first takes over the shift, he is full of intentions to devote his spare time to some worthwhile study. If he is more stubborn than the average, he will even go as far as to really get out some book or other on the electrical subject and make a faint-hearted attempt to improve his mind. However, in a few nights, he will become so

muddled up that he begins to talk to himself, which is a bad sign. Whatever else you do, don't talk to yourself!

(By this time the Editor is nearly asleep so to avoid putting the readers in the same condition this dissertation will be continued in our next.)

* * *

THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS

"It is not enough that wheels turn. They must carry us to greater satisfaction for the average man."—From President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

I.

Spokes fastened firmly to a solid band,
The wheels interior circle do embrace;
With axles greased by a competent hand,
It shall roll along at a progressive pace.

II.

Roll on, move on—towards a better aim,
Not merely revolve in a useless spin;
Ride on, with everyone's consent and acclaim;
On roads devoid of sorrow and chagrin.

III.

Upon highways of Fairness and Square Deal,
Where folks shall, with gratitude, be recalling
The laboring man at industry's wheel,
Whose skilled hands help to keep it
a-rolling!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

* * *

THE DEVIL'S MISTAKE

Some few years ago I was touring through Ireland on one of its famous Jarvey side cars, and at a military town called Castlebar, in County Mayo, going west, a jolly Englishman boarded the car. He was very pleasant, and at the next public house we asked the driver to stop, and as we climbed down the Englishman asked the driver what he would have.

"Oh, the same as yourself, sir," said the driver. The gentleman went in and ordered chartreuse, and sent the same out to the driver. As we came out he asked the driver, "How did you like the drink?"

"Oh," said the man, "May God bless the man that made that stuff, but may the devil take the man that made the glass!"

* * *

THE NEW TECHNOLOGY

This happened in South Boston in the Edison Company's new power station. The station was almost completed and one of those efficiency experts was sent in to look over the plant. The first thing that he encountered as he was being shown around by the manager was a file of seven workers of whom the first six were pushing wheel barrows, while the seventh was pulling his barrow behind him. The expert stopped the seventh—a powerful looking Irishman—and said, "Do you mind telling me why you are pulling that barrow when your comrades are all pushing theirs?"

Pat looked at him sourly, but laughed, "Because I am sick of the sight of the darned thing," and proceeded on his way with the barrow behind him.

M. J. BUTLER,
L. U. No. 3.



WORKINGMEN! Brothers! When Christ came and changed the face of the world, He spoke not of rights to the rich, who needed not to achieve them, nor to the poor who would doubtless have abused them in imitation of the rich; He spoke not of utility nor of interest to a people whom interest and utility had corrupted; He spoke of Duty, He spoke of Love, of Sacrifice and of Faith; and He said that they should be first among all who had contributed most of their labor to the good of all.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

